FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 236

6 December 1984

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CHERNENKO SENDS MESSAGE TO PHYSICIANS MOVEMENT

PRAVDA Carries Message

PM061125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the international movement "Physicians of the World for the Prevention of Nuclear War."

I have carefully read the appeal addressed to me by the fourth congress of the movement 'International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.'

The ideas contained in it reaffirm that your activities are imbued with humanism because they are based on caring for the health and life of people. The Hippocratic oath obliging physicians to protect their patients from everything that might threaten their lives has, in the nuclear age, acquired a new dimension.

Studying the potential medico-biological effects of nuclear war, you honestly warn that such war, should it break out, would be the 'last epidemic' the scale of which is impossible to exaggerate. It is not only the fate of modern civilization that is at stake, but the preservation of man as a biological species.

You are quite right that nuclear war cannot be squeezed into a 'limited' framework. A burnt-out planet would be the price to be paid for the miscalculations of irresponsible politicians.

One of your congresses rightly pointed out the danger of the so-called 'nuclear illusions' possessing the leaders of certain states. Chasing the spectre of military superiority, these leaders are loading the land and oceans with weapons and now are planning to do the same thing in outer space.

We in the Soviet Union share your fervent desire to stop the stampede to the irreparable. We are consistently working for nuclear weapons never to be put to use, for ensuring in practice the supreme right of man -- the right to life.

The USSR has already assumed the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and proposes to freeze nuclear arsenals and agree on the complete cessation of nuclear weapons tests.

Resolving the question of space weapons is now of primary importance. Militarization of outer space if not securely blocked would cancel everything that has so far been achieved in the field of arms limitation, spur the arms race in other areas, and dramatically increase the danger of nuclear war.

The Soviet Union is prepared to pursue the most radical solutions that would allow advancement along the path leading to the cessation of the arms race, the prohibition and, eventually, complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

Firmly determined to achieve a significant advance in reducing the danger of an outbreak of war, the Soviet Union is going to the forthcoming USSR-U.S. negotiations with a view to achieving mutually acceptable understandings on the entire set of questions related to nuclear and space weapons.

We are prepared to cooperate, honestly and constructively, with all those who really desire that the further development of world affairs should proceed not through new stages of nuclear competition but along the way of strengthening peace and security, detente and confidence.

In today's troubled world it is highly important that all states shouldering the formidable and costly burden of nuclear arsenals realize their historic responsibility for the destiny of mankind and through their concrete actions contribute to reducing the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war and to improving the international situation.

The fourth congress of your movement went off under the motto 'Physicians Insist: Nuclear War Can Be Prevented'. This optimistic statement coincides with our conviction that the forces of peace will be able to prevail. The growing antiwar movements among which that of physicians occupies a prominent place is one of the guarantees of that.

I wish the participants of the movement further success in carrying out their socially significant, healing mission.

With best regards, K. Chernenko

Physicians Thank Chernenko

LD060823 Moscow TASS in English 0015 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 6 TASS -- The international movement "Physicians of the World for the Prevention of Nuclear War" has published a statement in Washington in connection with the reply of Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the appeal of the fourth international congress of the movement. We are grateful and are deeply moved by the message of the Soviet leader, says the statement. Konstantin Chernenko's reply is of immense importance for us not only because the peaceful activity of our movement was recognised by the leader of the Soviet Union, but, first and foremost, because the answer is permeated with the spirit of optimism, and reflects the Soviet Union's sincere striving to solve the problem of delivering mankind from the threat of universal catastrophe, stresses the document.

Physicians' Press Conference

LD052241 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- "We are pleased with the reply given by the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko to a message to him from the participants in the 4th congress of the international movement International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War", a press conference in Moscow today was told by Professor Bernard Lown (USA), co-chairman of this international movement of physicians. The press conference for Soviet and foreign newsmen was held in the building of the Presidium of the Academy of Medical Sciences. Taking part in it was Academician Yevgeniy Chazov (USSR), also a co-chairman of the movement.

Bernard Lown recalled that the 4th congress was held this summer in Helsinki. It also sent a message to President Ronald Reagan of the United States.

The movement of the physicians of the world for the prevention of nuclear war originated less than four years ago. It unites 110,000 physicians in more than 50 countries. Its members are unanimous that the terrible nuclear weapons should never be used because they would destroy life on earth, Professor Lown said.

Academician Yevgeniy Chazov stressed that the very thought about the possibility of nuclear war contradicts reason. According to experts from the World Health Organisation a nuclear strike is capable of claiming the lives of more than two billion people over a short period of time. A nuclear catastrophe can have only one outcome -- the annihilation of mankind, he said.

Physicians are convinced that nuclear war can be prevented, Academician Chazov stated. This was the watchword of the movement's 4th congress. This is a strong movement, he stressed, because in the struggle for life it united people of different nationality, political beliefs and creed.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON PEACE POLICY, TALKS WITH U.S.

PM051714 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For the Sake of Peace on Earth"]

[Text] Hundreds of millions of peoples of goodwill in the world are embraced by a single aspiration: to prevent the aggressive adventurist forces of imperialism from plunging mankind into the abyss of a new war.

The peoples' will to avert a nuclear catastrophe is embodied most firmly and consistently in the policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, which are the main bastion of peace and freedom.

"There is no more urgent task at this time," Comrade K.U. Chernenko notes, "than to eliminate the threat of nuclear war hanging over mankind. This is precisely the objective of the entire foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state and of all the USSR's numerous concrete proposals in the field of strengthening international security and limiting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race."

The USSR Supreme Soviet session held a few days ago was a graphic manifestation of the Soviet people's sincere aspiration to preserve and strengthen peace. The documents adopted by the supreme organ of state power convincingly confirm that our country's thoughts and actions are devoted to peaceful communist creative activity.

The USSR Supreme Soviet deputies' speeches provide an impressive picture of the creative labor Soviet people are engaged in. Following the Leninist party's appeal, they are mobilizing their efforts to successfully complete the 11th 5-Year Plan and create a good, solid base for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Unanimously supporting the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the deputies noted that the USSR does not encroach on any country's security. By the entire course of its work the USSR Supreme Soviet session confirmed yet again both the peaceful orientation of Soviet socioeconomic programs and our readiness to consistently implement the principles of the USSR's foreign policy -- a socialist policy of peace.

The Soviet people's commitment to peace vividly demonstrates their unswerving faith in the powerful forces of socialism and their confidence that peace can be defended.

The Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state has won the profound respect of progressive mankind primarily because it staunchly and purposefully upholds those principles, guided by which it is possible to avert the danger of a new war and preserve and strengthen universal peace.

The Soviet Union rejects the stereotyped view current in certain NATO countries that you can safeguard security for yourself by piling up mountains of weapons. This notion was unreasonable in the past, and in the nuclear age it is totally absurd. Our country counters this defective and dangerous policy with its own course aimed at curbing the arms race.

To reach agreement on limiting and reducing arms, especially nuclear arms, and on preventing the arms race from spreading to spheres that it does not yet embrace -- that is what the USSR is calling for.

As is well known, the Soviet Union recently proposed to the U.S. President that our countries embark on new talks covering the whole complex of interconnected questions relating to the nonmilitarization of space and the reduction of strategic nuclear arms and medium-range nuclear facilities. A characteristic distinguishing feature of the socialist policy of peace is that it seeks to pave practical ways of solving the most urgent problems perturbing the peoples. That is why the USSR is proposing that an agreement be concluded on preventing the militarization of space and on freezing nuclear arms quantitatively and qualitatively and that work be finished on an agreement on the complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

Of late there has been no shortage of peace-loving statements in Washington. If the American Administration is really prepared to fill these statements with specific substance, the Soviet Union will not hold things up. We do not lack the desire for peace and cooperation with other countries, the United States included. History itself has decreed that the Soviet Union and the United States now bear a special responsibility for the preservation of world peace. Aware of this, the Soviet Union is sincerely seeking to establish good relations with the United States on an honest, equal basis. The USSR is prepared to seek the most radical solutions that will help to make progress toward the complete prohibition and ultimately the elimination of nuclear weapons. Whether the opportunity of at last setting in motion the cause of ending the arms race is utilized depends on Washington.

The CPSU and the Soviet state are working consistently and enterprisingly to lift the tension in international relations. The range of daily concerns of our party and state invariably includes strengthening socialism's international positions and consolidating solidarity with the liberation movements and with all the peace-loving, progressive forces of the era.

While upholding the cause of peace, we cannot fail to see imperialism's growing aggressiveness and its unceasing efforts to secure military superiority over the USSR and the socialist community. The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries do not seek military superiority, but they will not permit the prevailing strategic military equilibrium, which successfully serves the cause of the preservation of world peace, to be smashed. Protecting the peaceful labor of Soviet people and of our allies, the USSR is taking the necessary measures to maintain its defense capability at the proper level.

Soviet people fully realize that the results of their labor are the determining factor in deciding the question of war and peace. The greater our successes are, the stronger our economy is, and the better the situation is in our national economy, the stronger the USSR's international positions are and the more the chances of reducing and in the long term totally eliminating the danger of war increase. The labor vigil that Soviet people maintain is an honorable and responsible vigil of peace.

The foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state expresses Soviet people's aspirations. It accords with the true interests of all peoples. Our party and state will continue unswervingly to follow this Leninist course.

POPOV HITS U.S. REFUSAL TO RENOUNCE FIRST STRIKE

LD052137 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksey Popov writes: The United States persists in its refusal to follow the Soviet Union's example and undertake not to be the first to use nuclear arms. This was confirmed once again by the State Department spokesman Alan Romberg at a regular press conference. He said there had been no change in the American stand on this issue.

The refusal of the United States to renounce the "first nuclear strike" concept is evidence of Washington's peace-endangering course of military confrontation. The American strategy of so called "direct confrontation" interprets nuclear war as "possible" and even under certain circumstances "expedient." According to the head of the Pentagon preparations for it are being conducted with the aim of winning it. American military strategists openly bank on achieving the possibility of disarming the Soviet Union with a first nuclear strike in the illusionary hope that in that case the strike of retribution against the United States will be weaker or averted altogether.

It is to ensure a first-strike potential that the United States is now accelerating such programmes of the latest strategic arms as the MX and Trident. The deployment of American Pershing-2 missiles and cruise missiles on the territory of Western Europe is in full swing. In the hope of getting in the future a possibility to launch a nuclear attack against the USSR with impunity work is in progress at the Pentagon's proving ranges and laboratories to create a large-scale anti-ballistic missile defence system supposedly capable of protecting United States territory from the opponent's ballistic missiles.

Washington is also drawing the West European NATO countries into its dangerous strategy. The American military, among them the commander of NATO's Armed Forces in Western Europe General Bernard Rogers, openly state that the distinguishing feature of the "flexible reaction" strategy adopted by NATO is the readiness to be the first to use nuclear arms. This keynotes the present series of meetings of NATO's guiding bodies held at the bloc's headquarters in Brussels. Under pressure by the United States these meetings are studying questions of further deploying American missiles in Western Europe and are adopting decisions on a new buildup of military preparations.

The Soviet Union and its allies reject the "first nuclear strike" concept. They consider it necessary for all nuclear states to do everything to prevent nuclear war. Saving the peoples from the nuclear danger should become the prime aim of the foreign policy and practical actions of these states. In this connection the participants of the recent meeting in Berlin of the foreign ministers' committee of Warsaw Treaty member states once again called on the nuclear powers which have not yet pledged not to be the first use nuclear arms to make such a pledge.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. SPACE MILITARIZATION PLANS

PM051651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 84 First Edition p 6

[Yu. Cheplygin article: "Space: Alarm and Hopes"]

[Text] Practical space exploration, which began in the late fifties, is one of our century's greatest achievements. The opening up of space provided mankind with boundless opportunities for scientific and technical progress and international cooperation. Cosmonautics swiftly and firmly took up an important place in many sectors of the economy and is contributing to the profound development of studies of outer space and our planet. Cosmonautics serves the progress of the earth's civilization.

At the same time, the threat of space being transformed into another sphere of the arms race in connection with the "star wars" plans being hatched by the United States has been causing growing alarm among the world public. Replying to the question of the U.S. NBC television company correspondent, Comrade K.U. Chernenko mentioned, among other topical issues concerned with halting the arms race, the conclusion of an agreement preventing the militarization of space. The solution of this question will decide whether space will serve the good of the people or whether it will be transformed into a source of terrible danger for them.

Preventing the militarization of space is a problem whose resolution brooks no delay. No strike weapons of any kind, be they conventional, nuclear, laser, beam, or any other must be introduced or sited in space. The USSR's approach to this problem was set forth in the 29 June 1984 Soviet Government Statement. The USSR proposed a radical solution to the United States -- to ban and destroy the whole category of space strike arms including space-based antisatellite and ABM devices, and also all land-based or air- and sea-launched devices designed to hit targets in space. In short, our country advocated that all use of force in space, from space with respect to the earth, and also from earth with respect to targets in space be banned once and for all. It is impossible to confine oneself to half-measures here, to selectively ban one type, or even several types, but not all types of space strike means. In order to facilitate the solution of this problem, the USSR has unilaterally declared a moratorium on the introduction of antisatellite weapons in space for as long as other states act likewise.

The Soviet initiative testifies to our country's readiness to spare no effort in order to prevent the world from being drawn into another dangerous round of the arms race. The USSR has put forward this initiative as a followup to steps it had taken earlier. This initiative takes into account other states' proposals on the problem of space and reaffirms the USSR's desire for serious talks and the attainment of an accord that would reflect the interests of all countries and peoples.

Another important Soviet initiative to prevent the siting of weapons in space must be mentioned here -- it is the important and urgent question raised at the 39th UN General Assembly session "On the Utilization of Space for Exclusively Peaceful Purposes, for the Good of Mankind." And a few days ago, by an overwhelming majority of votes, the UN General Assembly First Committee adopted the resolution "On the Prevention of the Arms Race in Space," drawn up by the nonaligned countries with the Soviet Union's active participation. This document reflects the main goal and essence of the proposal put forward by our country. Thus the United Nations has, for the first time, clearly stated in one of its resolutions the need for states to renounce the use of force in their space activities. The only country to abstain was the United States.

Clearly, were there to be a positive solution to the problem of preventing the militarization of space, it would be far easier to implement practical steps toward reducing military tension, and to inject into USSR-U.S. relations the elements of mutual trust that are so lacking. However, because of the stance adopted by Washington it proved impossible to exploit the opportunities opened up by the Soviet proposal. In Washington everything was done to thwart holding talks on preventing the space militarization, which the Soviet Union had proposed for September.

The militarization of space has along been Washington's aim. The point is that, in planning a technological spurt into space, the United States intends to try to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union. The militarization of space has become an important component of the Reagan administration's general course toward "rearming America." In June 1982 the U.S. Air Force announced the creation of the space command. Subsequently the President's directive on policy in the utilization of space was published, in which military tasks were overtly given priority. The Pentagon's directives for 1984-1989 speak of "the need to deploy space-based systems that are fully developed and ready for use."

At the same time, work is being speeded up to provide an antisatellite capability to existing arms. The possibility of using Spartan, Trident, and Minuteman missiles for this purpose is being studied. An antisatellite ASAT complex, based on the F-15 aircraft and SRAM Altair missiles, is in the process of development. This complex is designed to destroy targets at an altitude of up to 1,000 km. It has already been tested twice this year. The utilization of shuttle-type reusable manned spacecraft is assuming a blatantly military thrust.

It is planned to build a big new spacecraft of a similar type, capable of delivering laser installations and other combat hardware into orbit. Furthermore, an orbital station, for which the administration has appropriated $8 billion, is to ensure a permanent U.S. presence in space. According to press reports the Pentagon intends to use it extensively for its own purposes.

The "comprehensive" ABM system which incorporates space-based elements and which was announced by President R. Reagan on 23 March 1983, occupies a special place in Washington's plans. It is envisaged to spend up to $26 billion on research work for the development of the "comprehensive" ABM system alone. The implementation of the whole program will, according to U.S. experts, cost $1 trillion.

In order to mislead the public, the White House has spread a propaganda lie claiming that the "comprehensive" ABM system will allegedly make ballistic nuclear missiles "redundant." The true worth of the hypocritical assurances that Washington, after spending many billions of dollars on the development of the ABM system will, allegedly, be able to give up its no less costly offensive nuclear weapons potential was revealed in an admission by Defense Secretary C. Weinberger when he declared openly that "the modernization of U.S. offensive strategic arms will continue." Consequently, the "comprehensive" ABM system not only does not do away with ballistic missiles in the U.S. strategic arsenal, but, on the contrary, envisages their buildup and improvement primarily as a means for delivering a nuclear first strike. In other words, according to the Pentagon's plan, the Reagan "star wars" concept presupposes as indispensable the presence of two main components -- an "invincible sword" and an "antimissile shield." On the one hand, the United States is developing new strategic first-strike means (the MX and Midgetman ICBM's, the Trident II SLBM's, the B-1B and Stealth strategic bombers, and the Pershing II and long-range cruise missiles, sited on the socialist countries' doorstep). On the other hand, it hopes to protect these means against a retaliatory strike by an "impenetrable ABM system." Were this program to be translated into reality, the unleashing of a nuclear war would be only half a step away.

All this is graphic evidence that the existing equilibrium of strategic forces does not suit the U.S. Administration because the United States cannot use nuclear weapons to threaten others without fearing for the security of its own territory. In its desire to destroy the strategic balance of forces, tilting it to its own advantage, the United States is starting up the space arms race. People in Washington have evidently decided that they have found a way "to overtake" the other side militarily via space. These hopes are futile. The USSR will do everything in its power to thwart any attempt to disrupt the existing military equilibrium.

The implementation of the U.S. "star wars" preparation plans is fraught with dangerous consequences. They threaten to take the arms race beyond the confines of the earth which would completely undermine existing arms limitation accords and entail an even greater destabilization and exacerbation of the international situation.

The first casualty would be the 1972 Soviet-American treaty of unlimited duration on the limitation of ABM systems which bans the development, testing, and deployment of space-based ABM systems and their components, and also the deployment of ABM systems on the country's territory.

This, in turn, would lead to the instensification of the strategic offensive arms race. The logic is inexorable: If one side is developing what it advertises as an "impenetrable" "antimissile shield" and new first-strike means, then the other side is forced to adopt the measures necessary to develop strategic weapons that penetrate this "shield" during a retaliatory strike.

Inasmuch as the future of arms control depends on the preservation of the ABM treaty, it is necessary in the interests of strategic stability to resolutely and unequivocally renounce the development of large-scale ABM systems and to strictly observe the aforementioned treaty. This is understood by sober-minded figures even in the United States itself. "The strict observance of the 1972 Soviet-American ABM Treaty is of utmost importance for the country's security" -- this is emphasized in a statement issued at a press conference by an organization that has been set up in the United States entitled "The ABM Treaty Rescue Movement."

Meanwhile, the U.S. Administration's scornful attitude to this treaty is no secret. The U.S. defense secretary, the secretary of state, and other officials have all declared their intention to "revise" it. Directive No 119, signed by Reagan, instructs the head of the ABM program to carry out four demonstrations of the most important technologies of these systems by 1990. Moreover, there have been reports in the U.S. press claiming that some projects in the "star wars" program have already entered the stage -- banned under the treaty -- of the development of space-based ABM systems or their components, or may enter it in the very near future.

Washington's plans for the militarization of space threaten to wreck multilateral agreements such as the 1963 treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the three environments, including space; the 1967 Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies which bans the introduction of mass destruction weapons into space; and also the 1977 Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques.

The mirage of the "antimissile cover" promised by Reagan may fill the Pentagon "hawks" with totally unjustified hopes of impunity. The adventure-seekers may be drawn to the nuclear weapon launch buttons to threaten the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries without giving a thought to the threat this poses for the United States itself.

No, it is not the defense of U.S. cities and citizens that the Pentagon is concerned with, but rather providing cover for its ICBM's and strategic device control centers. All this is in the hope of creating preconditions for being able to deliver a nuclear first strike with impunity. This is what the facts look like when Washington's real plans, rather than its rhetoric, are considered.

To provide a propraganda cover for U.S. plans, a lie about the "aggressive Soviet space doctrine" has been launched across the ocean. What can one say on this point? Washington needed this lie so that, by bandying about the specter of the "Soviet military threat" in space, it could conceal its own intentions from the public.

Our state is capable of responding in equal measure to any military threat to its security. We do not want the arms race, and still less do we want it to be shifted into space. The Soviet Union firmly and consistently advocates the elaboration of an accord that would leave space peaceful forever.

The meeting, scheduled for January, between the USSR foreign affairs minister and the U.S. secretary of state is intended to work out a joint understanding of the subject matter and objectives of the new talks to which the two countries have agreed. These talks will concern the examination of space arms and nuclear arms issues in conjunction. The U.S. press reports indicate that the approach to the upcoming talks is currently being debated in Washington. Time will show whether the U.S. side is ready to face the realities of the modern world and the principles of equality and identical security in order to reach accords in the interests of world peace. The peoples' justified alarm must in the end give way to hope.

BOGACHEV COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES

LD060637 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Vladimir Bogachev commentary]

[Text] Establishing zones where nuclear weapons could neither be deployed nor manufactured could play an important role in lessening international tension and strengthening trust between nations. A TASS military analyst, Vladimir Bogachev, looks at this problem:

Commitments to the effect would have to be taken by all the countries located in such zones. For their part the nuclear powers would have to pledge to respect the status of these countries under agreement and not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against them. Such commitments by both nuclear and non-nuclear countries would safely guarantee that the nuclear free status of any particular region was ensured. Not only whole continents or groups of countries but individual states could become nuclear-free zones. Last spring the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, proposed to legalize the norms of relations between the nuclear powers so as to exclude the possibility of a nuclear conflict. One of the six proposed norms was that under no conditions would nuclear weapons be used against non-nuclear nations who did not have such weapons on their territory.

Speaking recently with the British Labor leader, Neil Kinnock, the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, reminded him that the Soviet Union had taken such a pledge back in 1978. The growing tendency to set up nuclear-free zones on the European Continent, where there exist side by side two powerful military forces -- the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the NATO bloc -- and where the danger of a nuclear conflict is extremely high, is looked upon by our country as being especially significant. The countries of the Balkan peninsula and northern Europe are in favor of getting such zones established. Right now it is being proposed that a nuclear-free belt be set up in the heart of the European Continent. Britain's Labor Party has already called for the complete nuclear disarmament of Great Britain. The Soviet Union has more than once declared its support for all those initiatives.

At one time the United States State Department openly announced that the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in Europe was not in line with President Reagan's stated goals. These two different approaches to the problem of creating nuclear-free zones show who in reality is interested in lessening the danger of war and preventing the threat of a nuclear conflict.

FURTHER ON WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS MEETING

Session's Results Issued

PM051541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

["On the Results of the Routine Session of the Warsaw Pact States' Defense Ministers Committee"]

[Text] A routine session of the Warsaw Pact States' Defense Ministers Committee was held in Budapest on 3-5 December 1984 under the chairmanship of Army General Lajos Czinege, defense minister of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Defense ministers, the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces, and the chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact States Joint Armed Forces participated in the session's work.

The Defense Ministers Committee examined questions of the practical activity of the Warsaw Pact States Joint Armed Forces and adopted corresponding decisions.

The session took place in a businesslike atmosphere [obstanovka] and an atmosphere [atmosfera] of friendship and mutual understanding.

Press on Akhromeyev Departure

PM051950 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Dec 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Departure From Moscow"]

[Text] A Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, left Moscow for Budapest on 2 December to participate in a routine session of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers Committee.

The delegation was seen off at the airfield by Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, USSR deputy defense minister; Army General V.I. Varennikov; Army General P.G. Lushev; Marshal of Signal Troops A.I. Belov; Admiral N.N. Amelko; Colonel General G.A. Morozov; Colonel General of Aviation P.I. Belonozhko; Lieutenant General G.A. Borisov, and other generals and officers.

J. Barabas, Hungarian envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the USSR, and Major General L. Varga, military and air attache at the Hungarian Embassy in the USSR, were among those seeing them off.

Delegation Returns to Moscow

PM061053 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Dec 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] Budapest, 5 Dec -- Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, left the Hungarian capital today after taking part in the regular session of the Defense Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact states.

He was seen off by Army General L. Czinege, Hungarian defense minister; Colonel General I. Olah, chief of the Hungarian People's Army General Staff and Hungarian deputy defense minister; and other officials. Among the sendoff party was V.N. Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Hungary.

On the same day Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, and Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, also left Budapest after taking part in the regular session of the Defense Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact states.

The Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, returned to Moscow from Budapest on 5 December after taking part in the regular session of the Defense Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact states.

The delegation was met at the airport by Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, USSR deputy defense minister, as well as Army General V.I. Varennikov, Army General P.G. Lushev, Marshal of Signal Troops A.I. Belov, Admiral N.N. Amelko, Colonel General of Aviation P.I. Belonozhko, Lieutenant General G.A. Borisov, and other generals and officers.

Among the welcoming party were J. Barabas, Hungarian envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the USSR, and Major General L. Varga, military and air attache at the Hungarian Embassy in the USSR.

FURTHER ON PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS COMMUNIQUE

PRAVDA Comparison

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 December on page 4 of its First Edition carries an unattributed report entitled "Communique on the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Session." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version of the communique published on page BB 1 of the 5 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and reveals the following variations:

PRAVDA omits the TASS dateline

In paragraph two, line ten, PRAVDA reads: ...NATO countries that opened up a new and particularly dangerous...(rewording)

On page BB 2, paragraph four, line four, PRAVDA has 'disputes' [spornyye voprosy] instead of 'outstanding issues'

On page BB 3, paragraph four, last line, PRAVDA has 'deployed' instead of 'employed'

In paragraph eight of the same page, on line four, PRAVDA reads: ...substantive accords on complementary confidence- and security-building measures in Europe having both a political and international legal as well as... (rewording)

In paragraph nine, same page, first line, PRAVDA has 'identical' instead of 'equal'

In paragraph ten, same page, line two, PRAVDA reads: ...the all-European process and detente, and of strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe... (rewording)

On page BB 4, paragraph seven, line four, PRAVDA reads: ...order, and against the policy of outside interference in... (rewording)

Zholkver Commentary

LD052125 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] Material from the session of the Foreign Ministers Committee of Warsaw Pact nations which took place in Berlin has met with a wide response in the world. Over to our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver:

[Zholkver] The communique from the Berlin meeting again clearly reflected the consistency of the path of the European socialist countries toward strengthening peace, weakening military confrontation, and restoring international relations to the path of detente and equitable mutually advantageous cooperation between states.

There is no doubt that it is not easy to achieve this. The situation on the European Continent has deteriorated sharply and everyone knows why. This is the result of the deployment in several West European NATO countries of U.S. nuclear missiles. Moreover, at the meeting of the NATO Military Planning Committee, which has just taken place in Brussels, the schedule for the continuation of deployment of all these Pershings and Tomahawks was established.

I would add that in the Belgian capital the Atlantic military ministers also adopted a program to increase conventional armaments and to increase military spending again, on average by 7 percent.

Naturally, all this forces the USSR and the other socialist countries to take countermeasures. Nevertheless, the Warsaw Pact nations consider that there are possibilities for changing the situation in Europe for the better. In order for this to be achieved a move to a policy of realism is needed, as well as a renunciation of the dangerous doctrine of military supremacy. Serious and equitable negotiations are needed, with an awareness of a high level of responsibility and an aspiration for positive results.

As regards the countries of the Warsaw Pact, they are ready for such negotiations and are calling for them to be held for the achievement of agreements based on the principle of equality and equal security.

The states represented at the Berlin meeting welcome the agreement reached between the Soviet Union and the United States to hold negotiations on a whole group of questions relating to nuclear and space weapons and they attach major significance to this.

The socialist countries' proposals on questions of ending the arms race and preventing war also remain in force. I will recall just a few of them: The refusal to make first use of nuclear weapons, the freezing of nuclear weapons, and a full ban on testing them, freeing Europe from chemical weapons, reducing military spending, and concluding with NATO countries a treaty on mutual nonuse of force and maintaining peaceful relations.

Thus, as the Berlin communique emphasizes, the Warsaw Pact nations have been and remain loyal to the cause of continuing and deepening the process of detente, strengthening security, and developing cooperation in Europe.

PRAVDA ON PONOMAREV ADDRESS TO PRAGUE MEETING

PM051553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA correspondent and TASS report on speech delivered by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 4 December Prague meeting to discuss the work of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA under general heading "Meeting in Prague"]

[Text] The present conference, B.N. Ponomarev said, is taking place at a highly crucial moment in international development. Europe, and indeed the entire world, is experiencing a perturbing year. The deployment of new U.S. missiles in a number of West European countries and other U.S. and NATO actions have considerably enhanced the threat of war. At the same time the forces opposing this threat have expanded, strengthened, and been activated. The USSR and the socialist community have persistently sought and are continuing to seek an improvement in the international situation. The White House course toward confrontation and a strong-arm policy has generated grave concern among the most diverse public and political circles. The masses' antiwar protest has grown exceptionally.

Marked changes are also taking place in the world's social complexion. World socialism is asserting its positions increasingly firmly. The great principles and values it is implementing are becoming the possession of all mankind and are opening up a vista into the future for it. At the same time the crisis of capitalism is continuing to deepen and class contradictions have been exacerbated. The nonaligned states are gathering strength.

Noting that the journal rightly pays great attention to the problems of real socialism, B.N. Ponomarev covered in detail the tasks the CPSU is now resolving to improve the society of developed socialism. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenums and the speeches and entire activity of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo are characterized by their great vigor and energy and their creative approach toward all fundamental questions of the Soviet people's struggle for the full implementation of the socialist ideal.

Describing the historic mission of the socialist community in the modern world, the speaker emphasized that this community plays a decisive role in averting nuclear war. Fettering the forces of imperialism, it also creates favorable conditions for the success of the peoples' national liberation struggle. In implementing fundamentally new forms of society's organization the socialist community embodies the new type of international relations based on the principle of socialist internationalism and helps to rebuild the entire system of international relations on the basis of just principles. The socialist community is the bulwark and hope of the struggling working class and working people of the capitalist countries for whom it is enormously important to know that there is a powerful force in the world that is always in solidarity with them, a force that upholds the same great goals as they themselves do.

Under present conditions a particularly important role is played by the close cooperation and further cohesion of the socialist countries and their coordinated actions in the international arena and by their joint rebuff to the subversive activity of imperialism which is trying by every means to introduce differences into our great community and to split it.

Various problems may arise in the practice of the soverign socialist states' economic and political cooperation.

The guarantee between the central committees of the fraternal parties and their leaders, the close collaboration between the ruling communist and workers parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and their policy which organically combines national interests with common interests. These contacts ensure the coordination of the socialist states' foreign policy course and set the tone for the entire system of relations between them through party, state, and public channels.

It is a piece of good fortune for mankind that the socialist community exists, that it is confidently advancing to new frontiers. It is the duty of all revolutionary fighters to defend this bulwark of peace and progress and to assist its further consolidation and development in every way.

The course of events has reaffirmed the correctness of the socialist community's international course. The socialist states have demonstrated that talking with them "from a position of strength" is a futile business. At the same time they have repeatedly emphasized that not a single chance to return to the path of negotiations must be missed. The Soviet Union has now proposed to the U.S. Administration that they embark on talks on the entire complex of questions concerning nuclear and space weapons. It is a case of absolutely new negotiations that would encompass the question of the nonmilitarization of space and questions of nuclear armaments (both strategic and medium-range), and they would all be examined and resolved in an interconnected manner. The USSR is prepared to seek and work out the most radical solutions making it possible to advance toward the total prohibition and ultimately the elimination of nuclear weapons.

A number of factors explain the U.S. Administration's consent to talks. First of all, the consistent, principled policy of the socialist community. A major factor influencing the conduct of governments of the United States and the other NATO countries has been pressure from the mass antiwar movement. Concern about the U.S. Administration's unceremonious, dangerous policy has been expressed by the ruling circles of a number of European capitalist countries. Antiwar sentiments have been reflected in the activity of parliaments. A considerable role has also been played by many of the parties belonging to the Socialist International. For instance, the British Labor Party adopted a program envisaging the renunciation of nuclear weapons and the elimination of all American nuclear bases on the country's territory. The Soviet Union's attitude to this program was voiced clearly and specifically by Comrade K.U. Chernenko at his meeting with Labor leader N. Kinnock in Moscow.

All this, plus, of course, the Americans' own concern for their country's security as a result of the course of confrontation with the USSR, which gave rise to serious opposition in the course of the election campaign, prompted the U.S. President and representatives of his administration to change the tone of their speeches. "Peace-loving" notes began to prevail, designed to dispel the idea of Reagan as a "war president."

Of course, the near future will show whether the United States this time, unlike in the past, adopts realistic, constructive positions in relation to the new Soviet initiative.

As yet, however, the world situation remains dangerous. The military-industrial complex cannot be overestimated: It is not only a huge economic force, but also a mighty political force. A struggle is under way in Washington between the "hawks" and those who are prepared to heed the voice of reason. It cannot be counted on by any means that people there will easily renounce the course of military superiority and the nuclear arms race. Nor are various kinds of political and diplomatic maneuvers excluded, maneuvers fraught with the danger of undermining the talks.

It is also highly significant that neither the U.S. Administration nor NATO as a whole is slackening the pace of material preparations for war, and they continue to orient themselves toward armed might as their main foreign policy instrument. It is therefore important, in present conditions, not only to slacken off, but to step up actions against the arms race and the danger of war.

B.N. Ponomarev dwelt in detail on the role of the mass antiwar movement in the present-day situation. He also devoted a significant portion of his speech to the journal's coverage of the problems of Asian, African, and Latin American countries. In this connection, speaking about the countries of socialist orientation, he noted that it has virtually been proved by now that they have chosen the correct, promising path. However, they have a mass of problems, sometimes without parallel either in the past or present. Nonetheless, they persistently continue to press toward the lofty objectives of social progress, led by their vanguard parties, which have grown into an influential political force, and, moreover, a force in the international arena.

In Latin America a new upsurge in the liberation movement is in evidence, connected with Nicaragua's selfless struggle for independence and the right to free, autonomous development, with the struggle of the Chilean, Uruguayan, and Salvadoran patriots for democracy, with the stepping up of the activity of revolutionary democratic forces, and with progressive development in a number of other countries. Socialist Cuba was and is the bulwark of social progress and anti-imperialist resistance in this part of the Western Hemisphere.

The quest for the paths of social progress for the liberated countries is becoming more active. There is also an increasing awareness of the diversity of these paths and the need to resolve such acute problems as hunger, which affects millions of people, the social consequences of neocolonialist exploitation, the new economic order, and so forth. The question of the indissoluble link between these social problems and the task of preventing nuclear war is particularly topical.

In connection with an analysis of the journal's work the speech also touched on questions of the modern international workers' movement and, in particular, the reasons for the discrepancy between the tremendous potential of the workers' movement in the antiwar and the social struggle and the still plainly insufficient utilization of this potential, the political and ideological consequences of the changes in the structure of the working class under the conditions of the deepening scientific and technical revolution, and the special features of the position and the political role of the working class in liberated countries.

Describing the journal's coverage of problems of internationalism and the international solidarity of Communists, B.N. Ponomarev cited K.U. Chernenko's statement: "...The realities of the so-called nuclear age have led to the fact that international conditions are assuming determining and priority significance from the viewpoint of the communist movement's international interests."

The times now are such that Communists need to meet more frequently, compare opinions and assessments, and agree on joint actions. This command of the moment is increasingly making itself known in the communist movement. This is evidenced by numerous facts.

However, it can hardly be considered that the present level of multilateral cooperation and the forms being practiced accord with the demands of the world situation and the fraternal parties' political potential. In the present situation it is particularly important for the united voice of the communist parties to resound against the threat of war and the arms race. This question merits the attention and consideration of the leadership of the communist and workers' parties.

The speech drew attention to the unprecedentedly intensive anticommunist activity of imperialist propaganda. Frantic and shameless "psychological warfare" and very real ideological aggression are being conducted. A giant ideological indoctrination apparatus operates in imperialist states. This is one of the chief mainstays of the power of capital. All the more important are the high ideological content and quality of anti-imperialist propaganda. The prestige and effectiveness of the communist press depend on how clearly it reflects its party's class and internationalist complexion and how principledly it counters anticommunist, antisocialist slander with its own position in illumining the truth about real socialism and its role as the chief bulwark of peace. The communist press is the champion of the ideas of the fraternal solidarity of the working class and all working people. It conveys to the masses a scientific understanding, in the spirit of the teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, of the course of historical events and inspires faith in the success of the struggle for the cause of freedom and socialism.

In the upcoming period one of the most topical directions of ideological work will be connected with the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. Communists are called upon to reveal all the grandeur of the victory, its worldwide historic significance, and the meaning of its lessons. Chief among them is the fact that it is necessary to struggle against war before it starts.

In conclusion, having made a positive assessment of the activity of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALISMA, which plays an indispensable role as an international platform for exchanging results of theoretical work and information on the parties' activities, B.N. Ponomarev wished that its internal collective continue to illumine brightly and convincingly the socialist countries' experience -- in all its diversity and in its unstoppable dynamics; analyze the world situation in depth and show the need for active and effective struggle against the danger of war; expose in a decisive and well-reasoned manner the anticommunist, antisocialist, and anti-Soviet propaganda of imperialism; and generalize the experience of international cooperation among Communists, revolutionaries, and fighters for peace and social progress.

PRAVDA REPORTS ZHIVKOV-WILLY BRANDT MEETING

PM051651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Useful Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] Sofia, 3 Dec -- T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, has met with W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD], who is here.

There was an exchange of opinions on a wide range of issues concerning the present international situation. Special attention was paid to questions of peace, security, and disarmament in Europe and throughout the world. T. Zhivkov drew the attention of the SPD leader to the constructive peace-loving initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The sides voiced grave concern at the continuing deterioration of the international situation. They expressed themselves in favor of limiting and reducing the production and stockpiling of weapons and preventing the arms race. The need was stressed to prevent the militarization of space and to freeze nuclear armaments immediately.

The leaders of the two parties supported the idea of creating nuclear-free zones in Europe and advocate the resumption of constructive dialogue between East and West in accordance with the principles of parity and equal security. In this connection they welcomed the decision of the Soviet Union and the United States to enter into new negotiations to reach mutually acceptable accords on the entire complex of questions concerning nuclear and space armaments.

CEMA ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION SESSION OPENS

LD051505 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1111 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 4 Dec (TASS) -- The 47th meeting of the CEMA standing commission on cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy opened here today. Participating are delegations from CEMA countries and Yugoslavia as well as representatives of the joint institute for nuclear research and the international economic organizations 'Interatominstrument' and "Interatomenergo'.

The commission is discussing tasks arising from the decisions of the economic-summit conference of CEMA member-countries and of the 39th CEMA session.

A report on the adoption of power units with the VV34-1000 reactor developed by Soviet specialists was examined at the session. Those who spoke noted the good technical-economic indices of the use of atomic power stations with these reactors, and the correctness of the planning and design decisions adopted. Such a power station is being built currently in Bulgaria, and preparatory work has started in the GDR, Romania, and Czechoslovakia.

Participants in the session are discussing results and proposals for the further development of CEMA countries' cooperation in the sphere of developing large capacity fast neutron reactor units.

The importance of further advancement of cooperation in the sphere of development, specialization, and cooperation in production of isotopes was stressed at the session. In coming years, the CEMA countries must increase isotope production in order to provide for the requirements for such products.

The total established capacity of atomic power stations in the CEMA countries -- Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia -- reached 25,800 megawatts at the end of 1983 and electricity generation reached 142,000 million kilowatt hours. Drafting of a program for the construction of atomic power stations and atomic heat supply stations up to the year 2000 is now under way.

CEMA LIGHT, CHEMICAL INDUSTRY COMMISSIONS MEET

PM052025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "CEMA: Work Concluded"]

[Text] Havana, 3 Dec -- The 43d session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in Light Industry has ended here. Taking part in it were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR.

Tasks stemming from the decisions of the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference in Moscow were examined during the session. In this connection measures aimed at improving the supply of light and furniture industry products to the population of the CEMA member-countries were elaborated and confirmed, and basic guidelines for the development of the light, timber processing, and printing industries in 1986-1990 were discussed. Specific measures on the implementation of the basic guidelines for cooperation between CEMA member-countries in saving raw and other materials, fuel, and energy and expanding the utilization of secondary resources in 1990-2000 were approved.

Questions of accelerating the development of Cuba's light, timber processing, and printing industries in 1986-1990 and over a longer period were examined.

The CEMA standing commission session took place in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding, and businesslike cooperation.

Havana, 3 Dec -- The 64th session of the CEMA standing commission on cooperation in chemical industry has ended its work here. The final communique notes that the Bulgarian, Hungarian, GDR, Cuban, Polish, Romanian, USSR, CSSR, and SFRY delegations which took part in it discussed the basic guidelines for the sector's further development and examined questions of plan coordination for 1986-1990. Much attention was devoted to the prospects of expanding the CEMA member-countries' cooperation in using robot technology, microprocessors, and computers in the chemical industry. Having analyzed the state of Cuba's chemical industry, the participants in the session expressed readiness to render Cuba the necessary aid and assistance in the sector's development. The session took place in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding, and businesslike cooperation.

SHISHLIN ON PROGRESS OF SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT

LD052106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] A plenum of the MSZMP Central Committee has discussed topical international issues, as well as the draft national economic plan and state budget for 1985. The plans and budgets for next year have already been passed by Bulgaria's People's Assembly and by the GDR People's Chamber. They envisage confident economic growth and a raising of the people's wellbeing. Here is a Mayak commentary. At the microphone is political observer Nikolay Shishlin:

The governing communist and workers parties in the socialist states have embarked on the prelude to their congresses. This is a good reason to muse on some results of socio-economic and social development in the socialist states. And it is beyond doubt that the first result, the most generalized one, is such that [word indistinct] development persuades one of the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist strategy chosen by Communists, a strategy that truly provides (?tangible) results both in developing and perfecting socialist democracy and in raising the material well-being of the laboring masses and in meeting people's spiritual needs. [Words indistinct] economic results are marked by the fact that over the last year or two there has been taking place a kind of acceleration in the economic development of the socialist countries. This is taking place both in our country and in the countries of our close friends and neighbors. Naturally, a part is played here by the growing interaction between the socialist states and by those fundamental decisions made at the Moscow economic summit this year.

At the same time I would like to draw attention to the fact that these last couple of years have been a period of very interesting and meaningful research that has encompassed all aspects of social development in the socialist countries, and in particular such a major problems as perfecting management of the national economy and the [word indistinct] of economic mechanisms. You will of course recall, comrades, that this was discussed by the party Central Committee Politburo and in speeches by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko.

Amid all the present tension in international relations we can say that the past months of 1984 have shown quite definitely that imperialism cannot conduct affairs with socialism as it would like, that is, from a position of strength. Socialism has at its disposal sufficient resources and possibilities to convince and prompt [words indistinct]. All of this creates the prerequisites both at home and internationally for elaborating new large-scale plans aimed at further development of the socialist states and at resolving those program tasks that Communists in the socialist countries are setting themselves.

TASS ON UN DISCUSSION OF SECURITY PACKAGE

LD060811 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 6 TASS -- The world's nations want practical steps to defuse international tension, foster an atmosphere of trust and strengthen peace. This is seen from a discussion of a package of issues connected with enhancing international security in the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly.

The German Democratic Republic's ambassador to the United Nations, Harry Ott, said there that the Soviet initiative for preventing policies of state terrorism and any actions by states to undermine socio-political systems in other sovereign states has the highest priority and importance. The adoption of a corresponding resolution whose draft has been tabled by the USSR would be a tangible contribution to providing the political guarantees of peace, stronger security and mutual trust.

Richard Ovinnikov, first deputy permanent representative of the Soviet Union to the United Nations, said that the United Nations Organization is deeply concerned about the growing threat of a nuclear war and the dangerous development of the international situation. This anxiety is reflected in its decisions on condemnation of nuclear war, on a freeze on nuclear arms, and on prevention of the spread of the arms race to outer space. These decisions as well as numerous statements by representatives of most states point to the generally-shared awareness of the need to secure a turnabout in the dangerous development of events, a decisive changeover to the benefit of peace. As for the USSR, it consistently stands for removing international tension, achieving disarmament, and barring force from international realtions. Statements have of late have been heard in Washington that there is a desire there to solve questions related to arms limitations. The thing that matters, however, is that the United States ought in fact to join the Soviet Union in looking for solutions to concrete problems. He who has done everything to wreck trust between states should now demonstrate that he is really, sincerely prepared to turn over a new leaf rather than is on the lookout for a cover for carrying on his old policy.

UN REPORT ON SEA LAW CONVENTION ISSUED

LD051937 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has described in his report the U.N. Law of the Sea Convention as one of the major accomplishments of the world community. The report points out that the convention made a perceptible contribution to the progressive development of international law and to its turning into the basis of international relations. It has not come into force yet, but it is already producing a stabilizing effect in the sphere of the law of the sea, the report of the U.N. secretary general stresses.

Under the convention, most countries have already introduced the necessary changes in the national policies and legislations or are in the process of their implementation, the report underlines. By October 31, this year, it has been signed by 138 countries and other legal persons. At the same time, J. Perez de Cuellar expressed regret in connection with the practices in the sphere of sea problems carried on today by a number of states.

As is known, the U.S., Great Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, France, Japan and the Netherlands signed recently in Geneva the so-called "temporary agreement on deep-lying areas of the ocean floor."

This agreement is an attempt to legalize the striving of imperialist monopolies to capturing and dividing between themselves the more promising areas of the ocean floor by-passing and violating the U.N. convention. In an attempt to please big U.S. monopolies, Washington is seeking an unlimited access to the sea resources, is trying to undermine the provisions of the convention and to impose upon other countries its own obstructionist approach to this important document by concluding "mini-treaties". These activities run counter to the interests of establishing a just legal order in the international areas of the sea-bed and the ocean-floor and in the world ocean in general.

USSR SENDS GREETING TO ANTARCTIC EXPLORERS

PM031236 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the participants in the Antarctic expeditions of the USSR, Poland, India, Australia, Britain, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, New Zealand, Norway, the United States, France, the FRG, and Japan.

We cordially greet the participants in Antarctic expeditions on the 25th anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty. The conclusion of the Antarctic Treaty was an event of major international importance. It was the first time that countries with different social systems pooled their efforts to turn the Antarctic into a continent of peace and safeguard it reliably against military preparations. These efforts acquire special importance in our time, when the international situation has deteriorated.

The example of international cooperation in the Antarctic is unique. The joint activity in exposing the secrets of the sixth continent enriches mankind with valuable knowledge about phenomena and processes occurring there and serves the interests of all states and peoples. It makes it possible to utilize nature's forces more successfully for the sake of people. Your selfless labor under the harsh Antarctic conditions earns universal recognition. We wish you new successes in your scientific and research activity.

The USSR Council of Ministers

MORE ON ARMAND HAMMER'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

Kozyakov on Chernenko Meeting

LD061053 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Vladyslav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] The United States continues refusing to follow the example of the Soviet Union by undertaking not to use nuclear weapons first. This follows from what White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters on Tuesday. Now here is what Vladyslav Kozyakov of our staff has to say on this:

The White House statement, he writes, followed a message from the American Armand Hammer, who is head of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation. Last Tuesday Armand Hammer was received in Moscow by President Konstantin Cherenenko. During the meeting the Soviet leader reaffirmed his country's desire to develop equitable relations with the United States for the sake of peace, and said that a pledge by America similar to the Soviet Union's pledge not to use nuclear weapons first might notably contribute to this.

Commenting on his meeting in the Kremlin, Mr Hammer urged the United States Administration to join the Soviet Union on this issue and take a similar pledge. As Mr Hammer told reporters in Moscow, "We will all be able to sleep easy if we know that an agreement has been reached by both sides not to be the first to use nuclear weapons."

Why then does the White House continue rejecting the Soviet peace initiative, an initiative aimed at preventing nuclear war, and supported by the overwhelming majority of United Nations member-countries and many American political and public figures? Does it mean that the Americans are less interested in a good night's sleep than the people of other countries?

In an attempt to justify Washington's refusal to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons Larry Speakes maintained: Quote, We have always said that we would not be the first to use weapons of any kind at any time. unquote. Well if this is so, what about the U.S. military actions in Grenada last year, and this is only one example.

There is yet another question. If the United States is against using any weapons first, why then has it not yet accepted the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty countries for the conclusion with NATO countries of a treaty on mutually banning the use of force and maintaining relations of peace? At a recent meeting in Berlin, the foreign ministers committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization has again called on NATO to enter into negotiations without delay to conclude such a delay.

If the American Administration is sincerely against being the first to use any weapons, as the White House spokesman said on Tuesday, why does it not respond to the proposal of the socialist countries in a positive way? It is well known that the proposed treaty provides for a reciprocal refusal to be the first in using nuclear and conventional weapons alike. The point is, however, that U.S. policy is based on such doctrines as attaining military superiority, delivering a first nuclear strike, and gaining victory in a nuclear war. Apart from being fraught with great danger, this kind of approach certainly fails to promote trust in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Speaking in a recent interview for THE WASHINGTON POST about the refusal by the U.S. Administration to follow the example of the Soviet Union by undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, Konstantin Chernenko put the question the following way: "Let us imagine the opposite situation," he said.

The United States pledges not to use nuclear weapons first and urges us to do the same, and yet we say no. This doesn't suit us, we say. We prefer to reserve the right to deliver a nuclear strike first. What in such a case would people in the United States think of our intention?

Meets With Nuriyev

LD051435 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ziya Nuriyev today received Armand Hammer, a prominent representative of the American business circles -- the president and chairman of the board of directors of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation.

Some questions linked with cooperation in branches of the agro-industrial complex were discussed during the talk.

PENTAGON 'NEWS POOL' TO ERECT BARRIER TO PRESS

LD060027 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The present American Administration in its second term of office intends to take tougher measures against publication in the press of undesirable information. One may so describe in brief the essence of a speech by Ikle, U.S. under secretary of defense for policy at a conference in Princeton. Its theme is also indicative: interrelations between the Pentagon and the mass media. It should be admitted that indeed they are not being arranged in the best manner. Take for example the court actions for libel, which have sharply increased over the past few years. Court actions are being taken against newspapers,news companies and individual journalists.

The right to punish excessively garrulous journalists is becoming law under the name of the Freedom of Information Act as well as the corresponding presidential directive. The punishments vary from large fines to lengthy imprisonment. However, even this appears insufficient, as was admitted by Under Secretary of Defense Ikle. As he put it, the decision has been made to wage a struggle on all fronts. In general it is already being waged.

The so-called news pool will become a considerable barrier on the path of publishing reports displeasing to the Pentagon and White House. Only the most obedient representatives of the press are being selected for it. They will be forewarned of interventionist acts that are being prepared abroad and will be sent to the area of combat action. However, according to the new rules, not a single item will see the light of day without the military commander's permission. As far as can be seen, the news pool will not solve all problems concerning articles appearing in the press about Washington's militarist preparations. So other obstacles may also soon follow, including legislative ones. After all, a struggle on all fronts, as Ikle put it, obliges. The more so in that the Pentagon does have things to hide. If one is to believe Defense Secretary Weinberger, the United States is ready to carry out military actions in virtually any part of the world.

ARKHIPOV HOLDS TALKS WITH PRC TRADE DELEGATION

LD051822 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- Today Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received Chen Ze, the head of a government trade delegation of the PRC, who is in Moscow in connection with the signing of an agreement on trade and payments between the USSR and the PRC in 1985.

They had an exchange of views on matters of Soviet-Chinese trade-and-economic relations. Mutual satisfaction with the stable growth of trade between the two countries and a striving for further development of trade-and-economic contacts between the USSR and PRC were expressed.

Yang Shouzheng, the ambassador of the PRC to the USSR, was present during the conversation.

USSR REJECTS JAPAN AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS PROTEST

OW060153 Tokyo KYODO in English 0150 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, Dec. 5 KYODO -- The Soviet Union Wednesday rebutted Japan's recent protest against violations of Japanese airspace by Soviet aircraft last month. The Soviet Foreign Ministry, in its answer to the Japanese Embassy here, claimed Japan's allegation was groundless and the protest was designed to stir up unfriendly feeling toward the Soviet Union.

Japan refuted that the protest was based on scientific grounds and the Soviet attitude would not be conducive to promotion of better Russo-Japanese relations. Japan strongly protested last week against Soviet aircraft's repeated violations of Japanese airspace on November 12 and 23 and demanded such violations be stopped.

ALIYEV RECEIVES JAPANESE TRADE DELEGATION

LD051457 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- Today Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received a Japanese delegation of the "Mitsui" group led by Toshikuni Yahiro, president of the "Mitsui Bussan" Trading Company.

Matters of Soviet-Japanese trade-and-economic, scientific-and-technical cooperation were touched upon and prospects for further development of such cooperation between appropriate Soviet organizations and the "Mitsui" group were discussed during the conversation.

In this connection the attention of the Japanese side was drawn to Konstantin Chernenko's address to the Japanese reader. The address, timed for the publication of the book of his speeches and articles in Japan, points out the existence of great potentialities in the cause of substantial widening of mutually beneficial business contacts between the USSR and Japan.

PATOLICHEV RECEIVES JAPANESE TRADE OFFICIAL

LD052128 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev received President of the Japanese trading firm "Mitsui Bussan" T. Yahiro. They had a conversation on questions of commercial and economic relations between the USSR and Japan and the development of business ties of Soviet foreign trade organisations with firms of the Mitsui group.

BOVIN DISCUSSES POLITICAL SITUATION IN PAKISTAN

PM051035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 84 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[A. Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Pakistani Themes"]

[Text] Former Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto once called his country "coupstan." There's black humor for you. It was a tragic prophecy too. In July 1977 the Pakistani premier was the victim of a military coup, and in April 1979 General Ziaul Haq, that "soldier of Islam," as he calls himself, ordered Bhutto to be hanged.

In an effort to justify the seizure of power, the latter-day dictators referred to the "total collapse and disintegration of the government's constitutional and moral authority" and the need to save the country from "chaos and bloodshed." These are familiar motives. This, more or less, is what dictators in any country say as they bring out the tanks on to the streets and settle down in the presidential palaces. They behave in a roughly identical way: They appeal to nationalist and religious sentiments and throw the door wide open to foreign capital.

The army, Islam and the dollar -- these, in the opinion of many observers, are the three main "props" of the Pakistani military regime. It is difficult not to agree with this view.

The army has always been the object of the anti-Indian Pakistani ruling circles' special concern. "The creation of a military machine, the most powerful in Asia, is a sacred task," Bhutto claimed, announcing a "thousand-year war against India." Pakistani military commanders compensated for the defeats in wars with India with victories over their own people. Under Ziaul Haq, military expenditure is increasing by 20 percent per annum, if not more. Judging by world press reports, intensive work is being done in Pakistan to create an "Islamic" nuclear bomb.

The Pakistani generals' best friends are in the Pentagon, of course. The Americans see Pakistan as a base for smothering the Afghan revolution, as a buttress for their military political strategy in southwestern Asia. The impression is that Pakistani's rules are playing their part with alacrity and enthusiasm. Intensive arming and rearming of the Pakistani Army is taking place under U.S. patronage.

In January 1980 THE WASHINGTON POST warned the administration: "Ziaul Haq is as unpopular as the shah was in neighboring Iran and...American support for the despotic Pakistani regime will also rebound when Ziaul Haq is finally overthrown." However, in using the "Soviet threat" (the "Russians" are pushing towards the Indian Ocean through Baluchistan) to frighten itself and the Pakistanis, Washington prefers to forget how the Americans were expelled from Iran, how in November 1979, on the very eve of the passionate new American-Pakistani embrace, the American Embassy in Islamabad was burned down.... Yet the handouts never end, the handouts of weapons, of course. One thing is strange, though: The weapons are being given to combat the "threat from the north," but, as a rule, the threat turns out to be in the south. The arming of Pakistan is rightly seen in Delhi as the continuation of the firmly anti-Indian U.S. policy.

Now Islam. Pakistan's actual emergence was due to the partition of the subcontinent according to religious criteria. "Pakistan," Ziaul Haq said when he declared himself president, "is the second country in the world after Israel to be formed on an ideological basis. Pakistan's ideology is Islam." However, prior to 1977, Islamic passions raged mainly on the Indian-Pakistani border. The groups of Muslim fundamentalists in the country did not exercise any appreciable influence on domestic politics. In an effort to strengthen and consolidate the regime, the new president used strong Islamic levers.

Speaking in October 1979 at a ceremony in Islamabad to lay the foundation stone of the Shari'a faculty building at the Institute for the Study of Islam, the president stressed that "Pakistan's ideology is Islam and only Islam and no other philosophy or 'ism' will be tolerated in the country." He called for a jihad or holy war against the opponents of Islam and anti-Islamic propaganda.

The trouble is not that people are turning in the direction of Mecca and saying prayers. To believe (in Allah, Christ, Buddha, and so forth) or not to believe in supernatural powers, but to believe in oneself, in human beings, in human powers is a matter for everyone's conscience, beliefs or prejudices. The trouble starts when religious fanaticism is used to cultivate intolerance and cruelty, to set people against one another. The "Islamization" of Pakistan is an attempt by the regime to broaden its social base, to win over to its side the illiterate and semiliterate masses of peasants, artisans, and of the petty bourgeoisie of the city and countryside. Public beatings of political opponents and journalists, carried out fully in accordance with Islam, are more "humane," certainly, than the gallows. However, Islam is also familiar with the self-flagellation procedure. The generals should remember this. Unless it is too late already....

Finally, dollars. The cost of the latest program of U.S. military aid to Pakistan is $3.2 billion. However, generals taking over power need dollars for more than their own needs as generals. Power means both politics and economics, especially in Pakistan, a backward agrarian country with a multitiered economy. The generals are beginning to lord over it. According to various estimates, foreign aid provides approximately $1.5 billion per annum. Some $2-3 billion comes from Pakistanis living abroad.

This is the "fuel" that drives the economy. During the Fifth 5-Year Plan (1978-1983) the GNP increased an average of 6 percent per annum. The regime's apologists talk about this with pride. However, the whole point is that the services sphere accounts for 58 percent of the GNP. This means that the economy is developing on an abnormally narrow and weak production base. Meanwhile, debts are growing. With an overall increase of $29 billion in annual production of goods and services, the debt reached $13 billion. The experts say that the cost of the debt, that is, the annual repayment of capital and the interest payments, is increasing. For obvious reasons, this is a serious burden on the national economy.

The economic vitality visible on the surface merely emphasizes the general stagnation of the traditional economic structures. Tribal and ethnic tension is creating major problems. Opposition sentiments abound among large groups of the national bourgeoisie, intelligentsia, and certain circles of the traditional aristocracy. Practically every year the country is beset by explosions of discontent and protests in the capital and the provinces. All this prompts the military leaders to make their authority as legal as possible. That is how the election problems arose.

In effect it arose the day after the 1977 coup, when elections were promised within 90 days. The generals deceived everyone. However, they did make another promise -- to hold elections on 17 November 1979. This was another trick. In a country where three-fourths of the population are illiterate, Ziaul Haq said, elections are meaningless. In the 16 October 1979 appeal by the head of state, the argument was enhanced: "The country was created in the name of Islam, and there is no provision in Islam for Western-style elections. Martial law must remain.... There will be no elections and all political parties are disbanded. Various forms of political activity are prohibited." I am not going to judge to what extent these firm statements accord with Islamic "ideology"....

It took nearly 4 years of overt and covert struggle, oppostion pressure, disputes, and vacillation at the top for the authorities to change their position.

On 12 August 1983 the president promised to hold elections. As things stand, they will be held in early February 1985. It is specified that the elections will be held on a nonparty basis; only people who profess Islam will be allowed to vote. The president has promised to lift martial law and hand over power only if the elected bodies can guarnatee Islamization on the basis of the Koran and Sunna.

There are more than 80 political parties in Pakistan most of which are in opposition. Technically they are all banned. However, in fact they are operating on a kind of semilegal basis. The main opposition forces (11 parties) make up the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy. The movement comprises diverse elements, some parties want to boycott the elections, others want to participate in them, there is no clear-cut program and there are no links with the masses. The authorities are maneuvering pretty skillfully, trying to further weaken and split the opposition.

I think that the elections, if they take place, and whatever their outcome, will decide little. Ultimately, the fate of the regime is an internal matter for the Pakistanis. However, the Pakistani authorities' attitude toward the Soviet Union and toward the Soviet Union's interests, concerns, and its friends is to some extent our business. Unfortunately, it has to be said that Pakistan is becoming more and more actively involved in the general U.S. anti-Soviet strategy. This scarcely accords with the country's national interests. At any rate, one cannot avoid drawing conclusions from the situation that exists in that region.

PRAVDA REVIEWS PAKISTAN'S ROLE IN U.S. POLICY

PM051141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[V. Shurygin article: "Bridgehead of Imperialist Interference; Pakistan's Role in U.S. Asian Policy"]

[Text] Another American visitor arrives in Islamabad. This time it is Genral J. Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff, one of whose tasks is to make specific plans for the further expansion of Pakistani-American military cooperation.

It is known that in recent years Washington has been supplying the Pakistani regime with modern weapons, aircraft, helicopters, tanks, and artillery, on an ever increasing scale. It supplies Pakistan with F-16 fighter-bombers which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons, Sparrow-class air-to-air missiles, Harpoon sea-launched cruise missiles, 8-inch howitzers, and other armaments. It is also planned to supply the highly effective OV-1 Mohawk reconnasissance aircraft and the E-2C Hawkeye aircraft equipped with the latest long-range radar detection system. The U.S. NATO allies are also readily putting new types of weapons at Islamabad's disposal. It is a question, particularly of British frigates, Sea Wolf missiles, the Plessey guidance and reconnaissance radar system, French Mirage-5 aircraft, and so forth.

Pakistan's buildup of military muscles with the assistance of the United States and its allies is provoking justified alarm in neighboring countries. They are worried about the intentions of the Islamabad military regime and its patrons across the ocean. For the scale and nature of the weaponry being supplied as well as the militarist preparations being carried out by the regime are patently more than Pakistan needs for its defense, particularly if you consider the fact that nobody is threatening its borders.

What is Washington's aim in arming Pakistan and what role does it assign to it in the U.S. scenario for the development of the situation in the region? Primarily it is possible to see here the U.S. desire to change the correlation of forces established in the subcontinent to India's detriment. It is no accident that imperialist propaganda is fanning the myth of a "threat to Pakistan from the east."

Thus, the U.S. press recently carried extracts from materials of the Senate select Committee on Intelligence, which the CIA notified of the "possible delivery" of a preemptive air strike by India against the Pakistani nuclear installation in Kahuta. Soon after this, the U.S. ambassador in Islamabad, Hinton, speaking in the Pakistani Council for Research in the Sphere of Security, said that in the event of attack by India the United States would come to Pakistan's aid. We can understand very well the anger and indignation of the Indians about the slander and insinuations of the U.S. mass media who are depicting their peace-loving country as a potential aggressor. Yet at about the same time the correspondent of the Pakistani newspaper NAWA-E-WAQT in Washington, referring to official sources, reported that President Reagan had offered Pakistan the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" in a letter to the head of the Pakistani military regime Ziaul Haq.

Such reports have provoked fully justified alarm in the countries of South Asia. After all, the implementation of Reagan's proposal could lead to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles on Pakistan's territory with all the negative consequences for peace and stability in the region that would result from this.

The Pentagon's research agency, Rand Corporation, wrote in a special report to the Pentagon: "Pakistan could be an extremely important intermediate base for the 'Rapid Deployment Forces' in transferring them to the Persian Gulf from the east, from Diego Garcia Island, or from the Philippines." The foreign press has reported that the United States has already obtained permission to set up an electronic tracking station in Pakistan, and also create military-strategic stockpiles to provide backing for combat operations in the Indian Ocean region and to gather intelligence data.

Thus, Washington is striving by various means to ensure its military presence on Pakistani soil. For that reason it is no accident that the head of Pakistan's military regime, Ziaul Haq, is refraining from signing a treaty on peace, friendship, and cooperation proposed by India, because it contains a clause about the two sides preventing the creation of military bases on their territory, by other states. We must also bear in mind that since 1959, Pakistan has been linked with the United States by contractual obligations, on the basis of which U.S. forces can land in that country under certain circumstances.

According to the Indian weekly LINK, the Pentagon has provided Pakistan with help in putting together a special-purpose division of around 20,000 men. Its personnel underwent training and have been armed on the model of the U.S. gendarme "Rapid Deployment Forces". Currently, the weekly reports, another of these divisions is being put together. To all appearances Washington also intends to make the Pakistani regime responsible for fulfilling the policing functions of suppressing the national liberation movement in the region. It is no accident that U.S. propaganda describes it as a "bulwark against the spread of communism." Pakistan is one of the main bases of the CIA, where subversive operations against neighboring states are rehearsed and gangs of terrorists created to carry out the operations.

For more than 6 years, Pakistan has been playing the role of bridgehead for the undeclared war against the DRA. It has brought untold calamities and sufferings to the Afghan people, engaged in building a new life.

In order to restore peace and normalize the situation, the Afghan Government has repeatedly made proposals envisaging the establishment of relations between Afghanistan, Pakistan, and also Iran, based on the principles of respect of sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, good-neighborliness, and mutually advantageous cooperation. Of course, an indispensable condition for this must be the absolute and complete cessation and guaranteed nonresumption of armed or any other interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

The DRA Government has assumed a pledge to guarantee Afghans, living temporarily on the territory of Pakistan and other neighboring states, freedom and immunity on their return home.

It might seem that Kabul's peace-loving initiatives have opened a real path toward normalizing relations with its neighbors. However, it is precisely this that does not suit imperialist circles who intend to fight "to the last Afghan" as the Karachi-published magazine DEFENSE writes. The organizers of the intervention in Afghanistan spend hundreds of millions of dollars on the needs of the Afghan counterrevolution and on weapons for the dushman gangs annually. Moreover recently, the interference in Afghan affairs being carried out from Pakistan's territory with the active participation of the Pakistani authorities, has been stepped up. The number of centers for training subversive gangs on Pakistan's territory is growing. The turbid stream of slander and insinuations aimed at distorting the real point of the USSR's policy vis-a-vis Afghanistan and the purpose of the presence there of a limited contingent of Soviet forces is increasing.

The complicity in aggression against a neighboring state does not bode well for Pakistan. For that reason voices are being raised ever louder in favor of normalizing relations with Afghanistan. "Pakistan must vigorously follow the path of regularizing Afghan relations," the newspaper MUSLIM writes. The other alternatives, it continues, do not meet our country's natural interest in its own security. The United States has dragged our country into a dirty business, said prominent Pakistani politician Ghaus Bakhsh Bizenjo, chairman of the dissolved Pakistan National Party. He demanded the immediate recognition by Pakistan of the Afghan Government and the halting of interference in its internal affairs.

Militarization is having a serious negative effect on Pakistan's economic development. The balance of payments deficit is growing and inflation is increasing. The value of the Pakistani rupee has dropped to its lowest level: there are 14 rupees to the U.S. dollar compared with 10 rupees in January 1982. This is not surprising since this country, where the per capita national income is $350 per year and approximately 70,000 people die every year from tuberculosis along, spends huge sums for military purposes -- $2 billion in fiscal 1984-1985. That is almost one-third of all budget appropriations.

Pakistan's economic dependence on the United States and other Western countries is growing. Thus, in order to finance the Sixth 5-Year Development Plan (1983-1988) the government had to obtain foreign credits to the tune of $10 billion, although its foreign debt already exceeds $9 billion. In the next few years Pakistan will have to pay no less than $4 billion in old debts and another $3 billion in the form of interest on the credit received.

The military regime has opened wide the doors to foreign capital. According to the APP agency, the volume of foreign capital investments in the Pakistani economy totaled $22.3 billion by December 1983. Foreign investors have been given firm assurances that none of their enterprises will be nationalized. Their permitted share of participation in mixed companies was increased from 49 to 75 percent, the free transfer of profits was guaranteed, and a number of other privileges were granted.

The reduction of spending on social needs and the raising of taxes on essential consumer goods was a blow to the family budget of the low-paid sections of the population.

The regime of Ziaul Haq, which came to power as a result of a coup, has been ruling in Pakistan for 7 years. All this time martial law has been suspended, all kind of political activity has been banned, and the rights of trade unions and other democratic public organizations have been restricted. The regime deals with its political adversaries by using harsh repressive measures.

For this reason its lack of popularity with the people and the fact that it is forced to rely solely on armed force and the support of its U.S. allies are perfectly understandable.

In recent years, despite repressions and persecutions, the wave of antigovernment demonstrations, which are enbracing ever wider sections of the population, is growing. Those who take part in them are demanding the restoration of democracy, the transfer of power to lawfully elected representatives, the improvement of living conditions, and the pursuit of an independent foreign policy course which accords with the country's vital interests.

The powerful demonstrations of working people being affected at the initiative of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, which unites the major opposition parties, are forcing the regime to maneuver. The regime head has repeatedly promised general elections, but as the deadline for holding them neared they were deferred. Now he says that elections will be held in March next year. Under the slogan of the Islamization of society's life, Ziaul Haq is striving to prevent the restoration of democratic norms and stay in power by any means. The myth of the "Soviet and Indian threat" to Pakistan being fanned by him serves the same purposes.

No propaganda devices on the part of Islamabad and Washington can, however, conceal the obvious fact that the Pakistani military regime's course of militarization and connivance in imperialist interference in the affairs of sovereign states neighboring Pakistan is transforming it increasingly into a source of tension in that region of the world. This policy conceals a serious threat to peace in Asia.

COMMENTATOR CONDEMNS U.S. BASES IN PAKISTAN

LD052123 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- TASS political commentator Boris Chekhonin writes:

The international public has long lost count of the most modern military hardward that is flowing to Pakistan from across the ocean within the framework of U.S. military and economic assistance amounting to more than three billion dollars. Why is the Pentagon creating such extremely favourable conditions for the massive modernization of Pakistan's Armed Forces? Is it only that Washington is interested in encouraging Islamabad's hegeominist ic ambitions? There is no doubt that Pakistan is becoming one of the main points in the imperial strategy of the United States not because of some concurrence of circumstances but in accordance with a conscious political choice made by the country's present leadership. It is Pakistani diplomacy that is now trying to create a sort of military bloc in that region by drawing into it Turkey and Saudi Arabia. Islamabad is also hoping to include in this new western Asian "de facto alliance" Iran which is being prodded in the same direction.

It is for these aims that the speculative slogans of the "Islamic community" of these states are being used.

Still, by pushing Pakistan on the road of massive militarization Washington proceeds first of all from its own global hegemonic designs. It wants to include Islamabad in the network of U.S. overseas military bases and strongpoints. As is known, already now the Pentagon has 1,500 military bases and facilities on the territory of more than 32 countries. The United States now is pressing for access to new military facilities and installations in countries of Southwest and South Asia. In Pakistan, for instance, it is planned to modernize existing bases and station at them American military contingents which would keep these facilities in a state of combat readiness. According to the Pentagon's plans, heavy equipment, ammunition and fuel for the supply of American troops, in particular the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force," would be stored there.

The creation in Pakistan of communication centers and centers of electronic espionage against neighbouring states holds a special place in the American plans. To justify the arms race and get more and more money from Congress to create bases in that region the Pentagon makes vigorous use of Pakistan to whip up military tension, first of all on the borders with Afghanistan and India. Thus, Pakistan is being stubbornly pushed in the direction of an armed conflict with India caring little that in the event of such a conflict Pakistan would have the dubious privilege of becoming a "theatre of operations." It is not difficult to imagine the grave consequences that such a venture would bring Pakistan and first of all its people. The senseless losses of three wars with India are mourned in many Pakistani families to this day.

Judging by the reaction of the Pakistani public it realises that such a course is incompatible not only with the interests of the people of Pakistan but also with the security interests of the South Asian region where almost a billion people live. That is why mass actions against the policy of the country's militarisation, against its turning into a bridgehead of American aggression are not ceasing these days in Pakistan.

AFGHAN ENVOY'S SPEECH ON USSR FRIENDSHIP TREATY

TA051745 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1500 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Speech by Habib Mangal, the DRA's ambassador to the Soviet Union, on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the Soviet-Afghan Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades and friends, and Moscow Radio listeners:

The Afghan and Soviet peoples are celebrating the 6th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, good-neighborliness, and Cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This treaty played an important role in consolidating traditional Afghan-Soviet friendship and has a historical importance for the peoples of the two countries of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

I would like to note with great satisfaction that the traditional Afghan-Soviet relations of friendship have deep historical roots, that they are compatible with the true interests of the peoples of both countries, and that they have survived the test of time with steadfastness and success. The great Lenin, leader of the world's proletariat, the great friend of Eastern nations, including Afghanistan, attached great importance to the struggle of the Afghan people against imperialism and colonialism, and for freedom and independence.

Comrades, after the victory of the glorious Sawr Revolution, which triumphed under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the great Soviet Union recognized our young republic and extended a hand of friendship and cooperation to the DRA, namely toward the national sovereignty of Afghan workers. The treaty of 5 December is an outstanding historical event; on one hand, it adds new meaning and is a reliable basis for the further consolidation of this friendship, and on the other hand, it is considered a credible guarantee for defending the national sovereignty, territorial integrity, the true independence of Afghanistan, and future gains of the Sawr Revolution.

Time has proved the rightness and importance of this treaty to the benefit of our fraternal countries and peoples. When the forces of reaction and domestic counterrevolution, at the instigation of and with the alliance of international imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism and its regional allies -- Pakistan's military and Iran's reaction as well as that of the region -- launched a truly undeclared war against the DRA, the Soviet Union, as before, on the basis of the 5 December treaty rushed to our aid in time, and we succeeded in repelling the plots and aggression of imperialism in due course.

In order to repulse outside imperialist aggression, the DRA Government requested immediate moral, political, and economic assistance from the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government, on the basis of unstinting loyalty to the international proletariat, its principled foreign policy, and assistance to the national liberation movements of those who are subjected to aggression by the colonialists and imperialists, responded positively to the repeated and continuous requests of the DRA Government, and dispatched a limited contingent of its troops to Afghanistan. This contingent had and continues to have one duty only -- assisting the Afghan people in their struggle against the aggressors and repelling interference by enemies of Afghanistan's freedom and independence. This Soviet aid to the Afghan people is by no means aimed against a third country. It totally conforms with the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness, and Cooperation dated 5 December 1978 signed by the two governments, as well as with international rights and Article 51 of the UN Charter.

Thus, as a result of the Afghan people's struggle, under the leadership of the PDPA, and the timely assistance and support of the great Soviet Union, the plans of our enemies were neutralized, and our homeland, revolution, and people were saved.

The Afghan people, as all people of the world, need peace. We seriously support a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan through direct negotiations on the basis of the statements of the DRA Government. Our enemies should know that the revolutionary process in our country which started with the April Revolution is irreversible. The Afghan people, under the wise leadership of the PDPA, are moving forward despite the truly undeclared war, and will be victorious. All the world's peace-loving and progressive forces, headed by the great Soviet Union, are with us in this sacred revolutionary battle. We will triumph because right is on our side. Thank you.

6TH ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-DRA TREATY EXTOLLED

LD051947 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Yevgeniy Kachanov commentary]

[Text] Today is the 6th anniversary of the Moscow signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This treaty, as its implementation has shown, not only contributes to the unswerving development of Soviet-Afghan relations in various spheres, it also meets the interests of peace and security in Asia and the whole world. Yevgeniy Kachanov, our commentator, is at the microphone:

Six years, of course, is not a long time. However, the history of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan begins its account from that memorable day in May 1919 when the head of the Soviet Government, Vladimir Ilich Lenin and the All-Russian Central Executive Committee chairman, Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin, officially announced their recognition of the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan and the establishment of diplomatic relations with it.

At the time the Afghan people were waging a tough struggle against the British colonialists and the young Soviet republic held out to them the hand of friendship and aid in this struggle. Two years later the first treaty on equal terms in this struggle. Two years later the first treaty on equal terms in the history of Afghanistan was concluded, and this was a treaty with Soviet Russia. Already in the mid-twenties our country, fulfilling Lenin's behests, began to give Afghanistan assistance in the creation of a whole range of national economic projects.

Our cooperation in the postwar years became even more significant. However, it is essential to remember that at that time there was a monarchical system in Afghanistan, and the people were forced to suffer the yoke of the feudalists and other exploiters.

However on 27 April 1978 a revolution bearing an antifeudal anti-imperialist liberating character was achieved in Afghanistan. Once again the Soviet Union became the first country in the world to recognize the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. With the signing of 5 December of that same year of a new Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighourliness and Cooperation, relations between our countries were raised to qualitatively new levels. They have become relations of sincere and deep friendship, fraternal cooperation and revolutionary solidarity. At the admission of the Afghan leaders, the treaty was signed in full complicance with the national interests of both countries, and the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter. It is not only not directed against any third countries, but on the contrary, is an important step in the strengthening of peace and security in Asia.

Well, I have said that with the signing of the treaty our relations were filled with a new content. What does it consist of? You know, comrades, that the April Revolution opened up a stage of deep socioeconomic transformations in Afghanistan, whose final aim is the construction of a society free from the exploitation of man by man. Now Soviet-Afghan cooperation, on the basis of the 1978 treaty, is aimed at assisting the implementation of these transformations. This also relates to the task of creating modern industry and power engineering, as well as agriculture, where a radical land-water reform is being carried out in the interests of millions of peasants, and in the important sphere of training highly qualified national cadres.

Let us take for example such an important project of cooperation as the Jalalabad irrigation complex which has transformed the infertile Nangarhar Desert into a flowering oasis. Another example is one of the most important industrial enterpises, the Kabul house construction combine which has built hundreds of dwellings for the working people in the capital, as well as tens of schools and public amenities.

It is known that immediately after the victory of the April Revolution imperialism unleashed an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan; by autumn 1979 the war had begun to pose a real threat to the sovereignty and independence of this country. Under these conditions, taking into account the repeated requests of the Afghan Government, and in full accordance with Article 4 of the Soviet-Afghan treaty, our country once again held out the hand of internationalist help to its southern neighbor by bringing a limited contingent of its forces into Afghanistan.

If no assistance had been given by the Soviet Union, said the Afghan leader Babrak Karmal, then today there would be no revolutionary, free, independent, and nonaligned Afghanistan.

Soviet-Afghan friendship, and mutual esteem, has been tested by time. The celebration ofthe 6th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation is yet another testimony to this.

USSR SENDS CONDOLENCES TO INDIA ON BHOPAL TRAGEDY

LD051943 Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers sent to President of the Republic of India Zail Singh and Prime Minister of the Republic of India Rajiv Gandhi a message with the expression of deep condolences over the tragic events in the city of Bhopal which hav led to a huge loss of life. Sincere condolences were expressed to the bereaved families.

ALLEGED CIA ACTIVITY IN INDIA EXAMINED

LD051109 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1714 GMT 4 Dec 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov; Yevgeniy Kachanov commentary]

[Text] According to a report from Delhi, the Indian Government has deported two employees of the U.S. agency News Solidarity International Press Service and has closed its office in the Indian capital. The decision was made in connection with the exposure of the illegal activity by this agency which was set up by the CIA for infiltrating its agents into Indian mass media organs. Now over to my colleague, commentator Yevgeniy Kachonov:

The employees of this agency were operating under the sign of the so-called free press. Their task consisted of disseminating by no means objective and correct information, but information selected with a bias and distorted in such a way that it promoted the kindling of dissension between communities and separatist moods in India. It is this characteristic of the activity of the News Solidarity agency which directly points out its relation to the famous Brahmaputra plan worked out by the CIA and whose ultimate goal is dismemberment of independent India and the creation of a number of border and puppet states on its territory under the aegis of Washington.

The realization of the Brahmaputra plan became known 5 years ago, and this 5-year period coincides precisely with the marked activization of various Western agencies, funds, institutions, missionary societies, and so on in India. Millions of dollars enter India through their channels ostensibly for research and charitable purposes. Not so long ago a number of missionaries were exposed as CIA agents. As it turned out, the holy fathers had close links with antigovernment and separatist groups in northwestern India, and supplied them with dollars and subversive literature. One may recall that in the town of Ahmadabad the so-called Indian-U.S. Institute of Labor operating there was closed recently, and its director was deported from the country. Links have been revealed between the CIA and the Indian department of one of the international youth organizations with a Western outlook. Or we can take information from the U.S. journal COUNTERSPY concerning the fact that for transferring money to India the CIA used the Hawaii-registered investment company Bishop, Baldwin, Rivold, Deringham, and Wong. Money was earmarked for financing groups in opposition to the government of Indira Gahdhi. Rivold, the head of this firm, admitted that another important CIA goal in India was, with the help of bribes and gifts of various sorts, to enlist the cooperation of persons from the prime minister's closest circles. This, as is know, resembles espionage of the most real kind. Along with bribery, espionage, kindling of separatist modos, a significant place in the activity of imperialist intelligence services is occupied by the preparation of acts of sabotage with the aim of undermining the defense capability and the economic potential of the republic.

Hearings are under way in the Delhi city court of the case of a group of persons recruited by the CIA. The particular attention of the press was evoked by facts obtained during the trial concerning the setting up of a special group from among CIA agents for gathering facts and carrying out sabotage acts at oil fields in the State of Assam and in the zone of the continental shelf on the country's western seaboard near Bombay, which have great significance for the Indian economy. The CIA allocated several million dollars for these purposes.

Under these circumstances the Indian Government has been forced to take decisive measures to stop the activity of foreign secret services.

One of them was the government order directed at stopping the infiltration into the country of the special services of the United States and other Western powers. Among other things, it stipulates the establishment of strict control over transference of sums of money from abroad for various cultural, religious, and other organizations which have frequently turned out to be a cover for espionage operations. I think that the introduction of such control, along with other measures, will to a significant extent tie the hands of the enemies of independent India.

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY IN INDIAN OCEAN

PM051201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[O. Tsarev article entitled "What the Cock and Bull Stories Are Concealing"]

[Text] "The American press has recently been persisting in making noises about the Soviet Union's 'intentions' to increase its military presence in the Indian Ocean zone. A row has been kicked up about the alleged plans to set up a Soviet naval base in the Seychelles. Such "claims" have been made, in particular, by the journal, BUSINESS WEEK. A little earlier the weekly NEWSWEEK alleged that the USSR wants to turn the Seychelles into its strongpoint in the Indian Ocean.

"Simultaneously with these publications, provocative leaflets are being issued in the Seychelles about the 'consent' of President Rene to grant the Soviet Navy 'additional(!) facilities'. It is noteworthy also that David Fischer, the United States ambassador to the Seychelles, was in a hurry to refute rumors about U.S. support for the groupings opposing President Rene. As they say, an uneasy conscience betrays itself."

"Thus, the fresh campaign of fabrications started by the United States mass media is spearheaded both against the Soviet Union and the Government of the Republic of Seychelles, which steers a course of independence and nonalignment. Leaving aside all inventions about some 'aggressive intentions' of the USSR, what dangerous things have the American observers seen in its actions? Take, for example, the article in NEWSWEEK. What facts does it cite? The Soviet Union has repaired five oil storages from the Second World War. The Soviet Union has supplied the Republic of Seychelles with five million dollars' worth of fuel. "When Ray Wilkinson, a NEWSWEEK correspondent, visited the islands," the journal points out, "he noticed a Soviet merchant ship which was prospecting the ocean floor, possibly in search of deep water anchorages that could be used by naval ships." BUSINESS WEEK cites arguments that ring with as much 'conviction'. We will not confirm or refute the facts reported by the American periodicals, but leave them to their own conscience. Yet it is simply ridiculous to see in them signs of growing Soviet military presence in the Indian Ocean. However, what looks really strange is their apparent reluctance to see what the United States itself does in the Indian Ocean zone."

"The facts are as follows: In that part of the world the United States now has nearly 30 bases of aggression (which have nothing to defend there). It has based in Egypt, Kenya, Somalia, Oman, Bahrain, the Philippines, and Australia. Intensive military construction has been under way in the past few years on Diego Garcia Island, which has become a strongpoint of the United States in the very heart of the Indian Ocean. Numerous U.S. naval ships and combat planes are permanently assigned to that area. Preparations have been completed to service aircraft carrier formations, nuclear-powered submarines, 'B-52' strategic bombers, and for the deployment of long-range missiles. According to the British newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH, nuclear and chemical munitions have been stockpiled in Diego Garcia. That island in the Chagos Archipelago has become a source of permanent tensions in the Indian Ocean basin.

"Since 1980 the United States has permanently kept up to 30 naval ships in the Indian Ocean. These ships have 24,000 crew members and Marines on board. Some 250,000 soldiers of the 'Rapid Deployment Forces' are poised for an attack at short notice against any point in the Persian Gulf and Southwestern Asia. Central Command (Centcom), whose forward link has been placed aboard the command ship LaSalle, directly in the Indian Ocean area, has been set up to direct their actions.

"Encouraged by such a buildup of American military might, BUSINESS WEEK issued almost open threats against the Republic of Seychelles: It follows from the article that the island republic constitutes almost the same 'danger' to the strategic interests of the United States as once stemmed from Grenada. The United States and its Western allies, the journal said, in such cases adopt wait-and-see tactics or 'summon a fire brigade', as it cynically calls the Rapid Deployment Force.

"Anyone who compares the invented and real facts will clearly see that the aim of the campaign around the alleged Soviet military presence in the Seychelles is to distract the attention of the Indian Ocean countries from the quite real American military threat.

"Speaking of the true intentions of the United States and the USSR in the Indian Ocean basin, one should compare their stands on the issue of ensuring the region's security. For many years now the United States has frustrated the holding of a UN conference on the Indian Ocean."

"Back in 1978, the United States walked out of Soviet-American talks on the limitation of military activities in the Indian Ocean basin and does not express any readiness to resume them despite an agreement reached at Vienna in 1979. The Soviet Union, however, has repeatedly declared its readiness for a resumption of these talks. Moreover, the USSR addressed the session of the UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean in the summer of 1984, without waiting for the convocation of a conference, calling for all states whose ships use the waters of that basin to abstain from any steps capable of complicating the situation in that area, that is not to send big naval units, carry out military exercises, or broaden or modernize the military bases of those nonlittoral states, which have such bases.

"Yet, apparently, the United States is not ready for that. Its plans are aimed only at broadening the American military presence in the region which lies at a distance of 10,000 kilometers from its own territory, and is prepared to use all sorts of cock-and-bull stories as a cover for its militaristic ambitions."

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS LAO REPUBLIC'S ANNIVERSARY

PM041459 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Public Meeting"]

[Text] A ceremonial public meeting to mark the 9th anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic has been held at the House of the Unions in Moscow.

Taking part in the meeting were A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, and Khamta Douangthongla, Lao ambassador to the USSR.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REVIEWS LAO DEVELOPMENT

PM052047 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[A. Leontyev article: "Laos Holiday"]

[Text] The Lao people and their friends are today celebrating the 9th anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. The road to the victory, which on 2 December 1975 ended the Lao people's struggle for freedom and independence, was long and hard. The Lao people were caused much woe and suffering by French and, subsequently, American oppressors. Approximately 3 million metric tons of bombs were dropped on this small country with a population of less than 3 million. The United States made extensive use of chemical weapons.

Only the staunchness of the people and their Army, and the fraternal aid of its friends saved Laos from complete annihilation. During the war years, NEWSWEEK lamented: "The waging of combat operations in Laos has posed an insuperable obstacle in the shape of blanket antiaircraft fire. Soviet-made antiaircraft missiles are downing our helicopters like flies."

Each year on 2 December, thousands of people go to (Thatluang) -- Vientiane's main square. Workers, peasants, People's Army servicemen, and students bring garlands of fresh flowers to lay at the foot of the monument to the fighters of the Lao revolution.

Having won freedom, the courageous people under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] embarked on the implementation of socioeconomic transformations and the building of the foundations of a socialist society. The first successes have been achieved in this great and complex cause. Last year, food production had risen to double the 1976 level. A rice harvest exceeding 1 million metric tons has been garnered for the 4th consecutive year. Even THE WALL STREET JOURNAL has been forced to admit that Laos has achieved "impressive economic growth indicators."

A cooperative peasant movement has been launched in the country. Collectivization has basically been completed in a number of provinces. Plants and factories are being built. The state sector, which unit-s over 200 enterprises, is being strengthened. Illiteracy has basically been eradicated.

Laos' successes are particularly impressive because they have been achieved under complex conditions and in an atmosphere of incessant provocations by the forces of imperialism and reaction, which makes it imperative for large material and human resources to be diverted to ensure the country's security and strengthen its defense.

Today Laos has the fraternal support of Soviet people on its side just as it did in the war years. Soviet-Lao friendship is indissoluble. This was put very well by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers: "The fraternal and close friendship that links our parties and peoples rests on the firm bedrock of Marxism-Leninism.... We are sure that this friendship will be as eternal as the Mekong or the Volga, as exalted as the mountains of Laos or the Caucasus, and as beautiful as nature in our country and yours."

The Soviet Union wholly shares in the peace-loving efforts of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea, which consistently advocate normalizing the situation in Asia and turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability, and supports the line of the three Indochinese countries aimed at steadily developing their firm alliance.

KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN HOLDS MOSCOW NEWS CONFERENCE

LD051259 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- Hun Sen, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea who led a government delegation from his country on visits to France and Sweden, spoke highly of the results of those visits at a press conference in Moscow today. This, he said, was the first time a Kampuchean delegation visited Western and northern European countries. Public opinion in those countries showed much interest in those visits. The meetings with representatives of governments, political parties and public organizations, which took place during the visits, contributed in many ways to a correct understanding of the situation in Kampuchea and around it. The main points of contiguity identified during the visits, Hun Sen said, were a strong condemnation of Pol Pot men and a demand to remove them from the political scene.

Full unity was achieved on the question of inadmissibility of allowing the Pol Pot regime to stage a comeback as well as in support of the national unification of all Kampucheans against Pol Pot gangs.

It is very important, the PRK foreign minister stressed, that France and Sweden do not recognize the so-called "coalition government" formed by Pol Pot men and their reactionary allies and that they support the idea of turning South East Asia into a zone of peace, goodneighborliness and cooperation, believing that the only constructive way towards it lies through political dialogue between the countries of Indochina and ASEAN.

The PRK foreign minister then spoke about the present situation in Kampuchea and around it. In the less than six years after Kampuchea's liberation from the bloody Pol Pot regime, the PRK has scored substantial successes which are a cause of justified pride and joy both to the Kampuchean people and to their true friends. The Pol Pot clique destroyed the country's public and political system to the foundation. By the time the genocidal regime was overthrown, the threat of famine had been looming large in practically all parts of the country. The Pol Pot clique killed over three million Kampucheans and made some 200,000 children orphans. The main achievement of the people's government, Hun Sen stressed, is that favourable conditions for free development have been created for all Kampuchean population. The people have been saved from starvation. All that was destroyed under the bloody Pol Pot regime has now either been rebuilt or is being rebuilt.

And although there still are quite a few difficulties, it can be said that the most difficult is now behind and that the remaining difficulties will also be overcome. Neither continued threats from imperialist and expansionist forces nor use of Pol Pot and other reactionary groups entrenched in Thai territory for continued provocations against the PRK will be able to hamper the latter's progress, Hun Sen declared.

The successes achieved by People's Kampuchea, he went on, are first of all a result of the selfless work by the Kampuchean people themselves, who enjoy generous internationalist assistance in which the main role belongs to Vietnam and the Soviet Union. The PRK foreign ministers expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for its big moral and material aid to the Kampuchean people with reviving their country and building a new life.

Answering journalists' questions, Hun Sen declared that the PRK's principled stand is for a complete removal of the Pol Pot men politically and militarily. "We cannot agree to any union with Pol Pot men and their present-day allies, including Sihanouk," he said. At the same time, he said, the PRK conducts a policy of showing mercy to those who first took the wrong road but then thought better of it. Irrespective of their past, all who will break with Pol Pot men and respect the PRK Constitution will be able to become equal citizens of the republic, take part in elections and even run in them. This fully applies also to Norodom Sihanouk.

The PRK foreign minister said that from 1979, as many as some 100,000 Kampucheans who were earlier deceived and confused by reactionary propaganda have returned to Kampuchea. They have been granted all rights enjoyed by the PRK's citizens. This year alone, more than 8,000 Pol Pot and Sihanouk men have surrendered to popular authorities. Successful operations by the Armed Forces of the PRK against Pol Pot gangs as well as the voluntary surrender of counter-revolutionary elements tend to further exacerbate the crisis in the camp of Pol Pot men and their allies.

Answering a question from the correspondent of the CANADIAN TRIBUNE, the PRK foreign minister said that the tense situation around Kampuchea and in South East Asia as a whole depends in many ways on the policy of China, which is directed at provoking confrontation between the ASEAN countries and their Indochinese neighbours and frustrating dialogue between them. Hun Sen stressed that all Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea as soon as the Chinese threat to Indochinese countries is removed and outside interferenee involving use of Pol Pot men discontinued. The removal of Pol Pot men from Thai territory would become a first step on the road.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS DOLGIKH SOUTHEAST ASIAN TOUR

PM060955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[B. Vinogradov "International Commentary": "Invaluable Asset"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation beaded by USSR Supreme Soviet deputy V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has made an official friendly visit to Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos which lasted several days. During those days the words "invaluable asset" provided the recurring theme of the reports on the visit which demonstrated with renewed force the indestructible friendship and growing solidarity between the Soviet people and the peoples of the three fraternal countries of Indochina.

This friendship, which is a truly invaluable common asset, has deep roots. It was firmly tempered during the years of heroic struggle by those countries' peoples for their national independence and against the colonizers and imperialist aggressors. The relations of friendship and cooperaton continue to consistently expand today as they acquire increasingly profound content.

In Vietnam, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was received by and had friendly talks with SRV leaders, met with representatives of the Vietnamese public, and visited a number of national economic projects.

During talks with a delegation of the SRV National Assembly there was a discussion of questions of further developing Soviet-Vietnamese relations and deepening cooperation between the two countries' parliaments, and also of international problems of mutual interest.

The participants in the talks stressed unanimously that under conditions when the forces of imperialism and international reaction are trying by different means to weaken the socialist countries' unity, the latter's cohesion and support for one another are acquiring special significance. In this atmosphere, the parliamentarians stated, the Soviet Union and Vietnam are fully resolved to continue with the other socialist states to do everything necessary to strengthen the socialist community still further.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's meeting with Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong this summer, in which they examined fundamental questions of Soviet-Vietnamese relations, is of particularly great significance for the further development of ties between our countries.

These relations, which are built on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and are consolidated by the 3 November 1978 Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the SRV, are increasing in scale with each passing year and are steadily developing in all spheres. Ways of further improving them were outlined in the long-term program for developing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the SRV signed 1 year ago. The implementaton of the CEMA economic summit's decisons will also help to increase the effectiveness of our ties.

The Soviet delegation also had a warm and cordial reception in Laos. Soviet people have great understanding for the Lao people, who, led by Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], their combat vanguard, are making selfless efforts to create a truly just and democratic society. Laos' achievements on this path are considerable. The Lao people's new victories are guaranteed by their revolutionary optimism and the fraternal support and solidarity of all socialist and peace-loving countries, above all the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and the other socialist community states.

Powerful impetus to the further development of Soviet-Lao relations was provided by the meeting on 26 June this year between Comrades K.U. Chernenko and Kaysone Phomvihan at which it was stated that the CPSU and the Soviet state will continue to assist and cooperate with the LPRP and the Lao people in building the new life.

At the talks in Vientiane it was noted that the USSR and Laos, together with the other fraternal countries, are actively struggling for peace and the ending of the arms race, and speak from a common position on all the main international problems. They resolutely oppose the dangerous intrigues of imperialism and hegemonism and their attempts to turn Asia into a zone of permanent centers of tension and armed conflicts. Soviet people indignantly condemn the Thai reactionary circles' provocation against Laos.

The meetings on Kampuchea soil also passed in a spirit of friendship and cordiality. The successes of People's Kampuchea are considerable as it heals the wounds of the past and proceeds confidently along the path of national rebirth and the building of the bases of socialism -- the general task set by the Fourth KPRP Congress. The relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PRK are expanding from year to year. Meetings and talks between our two countries' leaders are of exceptional significance for the further development of these relations. During a meeting with the head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, Comrade Heng Samrin, speaking on behalf of the KPRP and the Kampuchean Government and people, expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and all the Soviet people for their unselfish help and support which play an important part in resolving the complex social and economic problems facing the PRK and in consolidating its international position.

The peace initiatives put forward by Kampuchea in conjunction with Vietnam and Laos during the summit meeting in February 1983 and at the conference of the three countries' foreign ministers provide a good basis for settling the disputes existing in the region. The firm alliance of the three Indochinese states, based on the support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, is their trusty weapon in the struggle to consolidate their revolutionary gains.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's visit to Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea reaffirmed that a community of views exists between the Soviet Union and the three Indochinese countries on all the questions under discussion. This was expressed in particular in their unanimous support for the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at ending the arms race and preserving and consolidating world peace.

The routine session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo which examined the results of the visits noted that the CPSU and the Soviet state will continue to act consistently on behalf of the peoples of these Indochinese countries in their struggle for social progress, in defense of national sovereignty, and for peace and security in Southeast Asia.

U.S. PRESSURING NEW ZEALAND ON ANTINUCLEAR POLICY

LD051904 Moscow TASS in English 2153 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 4 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Chekhonin writes:

As is known, the Reagan administration likes to talk loudly in public about its "sincere" adherence to the principles of the defence of human rights and sovereignty of states. The London FINANCIAL TIMES today reported about the latest example of such "adherence". The newspaper writes that official Washington notified the Government of New Zealand of its refusal to inform Wellington which of the 12-14 ships of the U.S. Navy that make calls to New Zealand's ports every year will be carrying nuclear weapons. And this refusal came after New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange officially declared to Washington more than once about the decision of the Labour government to ban calls into New Zealand's ports of all atomic-powered ships or ships with nuclear weapons.

The US . Department of State tried more than once to compel Wellington to give up its decision. Even the Government of Australia, a member of the ANZUS bloc, was used for the purpose of bringing pressure on New Zealand's Government. Attempts to bring pressure on Wellington were made many times but the head of New Zealand's Government showed the principledness, rejecting the opportunity offered to New Zealand to become a nuclear hostage of the United States. Then, having discarded diplomatic camouflage, they in Washington decided to treat New Zealand as a "banana republic". But those who shape Washington's strategy should remember that New Zealand is not a "banana republic" at all, and that its freedom-loving people will hardly wish to put up with such treatment, no matter where it comes from.

CEAUSESCU CABLES THANKS FOR CHERNENKO MESSAGE

LD061233 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0847 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 6 Dec (TASS) -- Nicolae Ceausescu has expressed his gratitude to Konstantin Chernenko for the congratulations and good wishes sent to him on his reelection to the post of secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party.

In his telegram of thanks, Niclae Ceausescu wishes Konstantin Chernenko, Communists, and the Soviet working people new successes in socialist and communist construction, and in the struggle for peace and international cooperation.

USSR, CSSR SIGN 1985 GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL

LD302148 Moscow International Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 30 November 84

[Text] A protocol was signed today in Moscow on the mutual exchange of goods in 1985 between the Soviet Union and the CSSR. The document was signed by Nikolay Patolichev, Soviet foreign trade minister, and Bohumil Urban, foreign trade minister of the CSSR.

In 1985, the exchange of goods between our countries will exceed R13 billion and will grow in comparison with 1984 by more than 6 percent. The protocol expects, in particular, further development of specialization and cooperation in the engineering area. In 1985, deliveries of machinery and tools will be increased considerably. Our country will specialize in deliveries of metal work, electrotechnical, and construction and road work machinery and agricultural technology and tools. The Soviet Union will take part in building atomic power stations and modernizing a number of factories in the CSSR. Cooperation in the building of Czechoslovak coal mines will be developed as well as the building of new metro lines in Prague and other constructions. As in former years, the Soviet Union is the main supplier of various forms of energy and raw materials for the CSSR. From its side, the CSSR will increase deliveries to the Soviet Union of many varieties of machinery and tools, including the tools necessary for fulfilling the USSR Food Program. An increase in deliveries of consumer goods, namely footwear, clothes, and knitted products, fabrics, furniture, and leather haberdashery, is also planned. The protocol on the mutual exchange of goods for 1985 anticipates deliveries to the Soviet Union of steel pipes, magnesite, a number of chemical products, and some types of raw materials.

Miroslav Zavadil, the Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union, was present at the signing of the protocol.

USSR'S TALYZIN MEETS CSSR'S HUSAK, STROUGAL

LD052224 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 5 Dec 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] A meeting of the Soviet-Czech Intergovernmenatl Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation took place in Prague today. Participants in the meeting discussed questions of the further development of interaction in this sphere between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia in accordance with the accords which were reached at meetings of the leaders of the two fraternal countries.

Comrades Husak and Strougal received Comrade Talyzin, the head of the Soviet delegation.

JARUZELSKI CITED ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

PM061133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "W. Jaruzelski's Speech"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec -- A ceremonial session devoted to Miner's Day has been held in the Polish city of Zabrze.

W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, who addressed it, pointed to a number of achievements on the way to normalizing the situation in the country. We have taken a big step forward, he said, in deepening socialist people's power. The newly convened people's councils, endowed with great powers and responsibility, have begun their work. The trade union movement is developing and strengthening. There is undoubted progress in economic development, and considerable credit for this belongs to Polish miners.

The labor efforts of the working class and the entire Polish people are strengthening People's Poland. A stable Poland is a necessary condition for peace in Europe.

But we also have difficult problems, the Polish leader said. An urgent task now is that of constantly raising labor productivity and widening the scale of technical progress in the economy as a whole. This is too great and difficult a task to resolve in isolation. Thus, Poland will cooperate even more closely in this sphere with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries.

The PZPR, W. Jaruzelski declared, will fulfill the promise given to the working class. We will firmly travel the path of further strengthening the socialist state, developing socialist democracy, and observing legality and discipline. This and only this path leads to the goal.

Poland, he said, actively advocates peace. In the present dangerous international situation, the coordination of the socialist community countries' foreign policy efforts is of particular significance.

The Polish leader condemned the policy of U.S. imperialism, which is trying hard to pursue a "position of strength" policy, imposing an arms race on the peoples, and extending the arms race into space. The United States, he pointed out, still has not understood that it will not succeed in either eliminating or paralyzing Poland. Poland's stance remains unchanged. It advocates improved relations with the United States but will make no concessions.

The growth of revanchism in the FRG, the speaker pointed out, arouses alarm in Poland and in many other European countries. The forces of revanchism and cold war have acquired influential positions in Bonn today. All this has an adverse effect on Poland's relations with the FRG. Throughout the 40 postwar years our response to the revanchists' intrigues has been unequivocal: The territorial and political realities which took shape in Europe after the war are final and irrevocable, W. Jaruzelski emphasized.

NATO EUROGROUP CONFIRMS MILITARY BUILDUP

LD051428 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1947 GMT 5 Dec 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] At the North Atlantic Alliance headquarters at Evere, near Brussels, a meeting of NATO's so-called Eurogroup has ended. It approved new decisions for further increases in armaments for the Atlantic pact countries in 1985. Under clear pressure from Washington, British Defense Secretary Heseltine confirmed at a news conference that the United States' West European partners will continue their military buildup. Today, a session of the NATO military planning committee opened with defense ministers of member-countries participating. They are examining a whole complex of problems concerning mobilization of their armed forces, development of the military infrastructure, and NATO's activities outside the alliance's geographical boundaries.

The participants in the conference will also discuss the so-called Rogers Plan, named after the American commander in chief of NATO's armed forces. This plan envisages the creation of new non-nuclear weapons for conducting offensive operations deep into the territory of a supposed adversary. Under consideration is the manufacture in NATO countries of weapons based on the newest technology, including self-guided missiles. Some NATO figures argue, for demagogic purposes, that building up potential for waging war with non-nuclear means could supposedly reduce the likelihood of a nuclear conflict arising.

However, such assertions are calculated only to mislead public opinion. In the first place, previous yardsticks cannot be used when it comes to conventional non-nuclear weapons. The strike powers of these weapons has increased so much that their use would make military actions extremely destructive in nature, and in densely populated Europe irreparable consequences could be caused even without using nuclear weapons.

Yet the main thing is that the NATO leaders are not forgetting the buildup of their nuclear arsenal in the least. At the present session, the Pentagon intends to exert pressure on its allies with demands for continued deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Not surprisingly, these plans provoke mounting protests in Europe. The movement against stationing 48 American cruise missiles on Belgian territory is growing sharply in strength. President Swaelen of the largest party in the governing coalition, the Belgian Christian People's Party, called on the government to withdraw its assent to deploy new nuclear weapons on Belgian territory.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA INTERVIEWS FRG POLITICIANS

PM051529 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 28 November 1984 carries on page 14 a full-page reportage by correspondents O. Prudkov and A. Frenkin on their meetings with West German political figures, datelined Bonn and Munich and headed "2 Years in Power," marking the first 2 years in power for the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] in the FRG.

The first figure interviewed is Lothar Ruehl, state secretary at the FRG Defense Ministry, who is asked about the Bundeswehr development plan, recent NATO exercises, and the FRG's attitude to U.S. military concepts. The journalists report:

"It appears that the military exercises which covered a bridgehead from NATO's north flank (Norway) to its south flank (Turkey) were 'by no means unprecedented,' and, most importantly, were of a purely defensive nature.

The decision of the Western European Union [WEU] council [on lifting restrictions on conventional arms production in the FRG] was taken only to eliminate discrimination against the FRG within the Union so as to implement the principle of equal rights. The initiative to adopt that decision came not from the FRG, but from its allies. The rearming of the Bundeswehr? Purely and exclusively defense. The production of heavy types of arms is not envisaged. The Rogers Plan? I do not think it is at all of a strictly offensive nature.

"There was no shortage of such reassuring statements in our talk with Ruehl. He mentioned respect for the Eastern treaties and for the Helsinki Final Act, the Vienna talks, and the adoption of the necessary confidence-building measures. He also repeated NATO's well-known version of the reasons for the appearance of Pershing II missiles on FRG territory. However, the 'devil' of militarism still exists.

"Dr Ruehl admitted that at the military exercises a mobile defense system was used which envisages a strike against enemy territory, against the enemy's 'airbases, radar stations, bridges, and so forth' -- in other words, a 'deep strike' against the second and third echelons of Warsaw Pact troops. Lieutenant General Lange of the Bundeswehr was more definite on this score. He stated that American troops on FRG territory are operating on the basis of Military Field Manual 100-5, which states, in particular: 'We must seize the initiative and crush the enemy's combat capability in depth, by means of an attack on his combat formations, effective combat might, and decisive advances of troops.'

"In the world press, these actions are rightly defined as 'rehearsing for a first strike.' Ruehl himself called NATO's military concepts a 'strategy of deterrence.' Asked how this accords with 'defensive tasks,' he simply did not answer.

"Well, it would have been difficult to answer. In the name of the 'strategy of deterrence,' the military-industrial complex is again working for war. Its military output already covers 85 percent of the Bundeswehr's requirements. In the government report summing up the results of 2 years in power, the Bundeswehr is characterized as '495,000 supremely well trained and equipped soldiers, plus 1.3 million reservists who could take up arms within 48 hours.' The FRG plays a leading role in certain types of military hardware and in the fulfillment of several joint West European projects (such as the creation of the Tornado combat aircraft).

"The WEU council decision lifts the ban on West German production of offensive weapons -- strategic aircraft and long-range missiles. It is proposed to channel DM300 billion into the long-term plan to rearm the Bundeswehr. So that is the end of 'discrimination'! It is not hard to imagine what a lethal threat is inherent in these plans not only for the FRG's neighbors, but for other states too. They accord fully with the Rogers Plan and with the Air-Land Battle-2000" concept, which is binding for the Bundeswehr. It is a question of a single strategic design on the part of Washington and Bonn, providing for the interactions of conventional, nuclear, chemical, and electronic means of waging war."

The next interviewee is Alfred Dregger, chairman of the CDU/CSU faction in the Bundestag. "We asked Dregger about the FRG's attitude toward the American space militarization program. The point is that J. Todenhoefer, spokesman for the CDU/CSU faction, submitted to the Bundestag on behalf of a deputies' 'working party' a proposal on FRG financial and technical participation in that program. Dregger basically agreed with Todenhoefer's proposal. In his view the FRG could take part in the program so as to 'have an influence,' 'keep an eye on it,' and defend its 'own interests.'

"So is Bonn planning to become a participant 'on equal terms' in American 'star wars' plans?"

The interviewers then turn to Social Democratic spokesmen, first Andreas von Buelow, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] commission on security policy, who, they say, "came out resolutely against" the American space program. "West Germans, in his opinion, are no longer convinced of the reliability and reasonability of American foreign policy or the 'doctrine of deterrence,' and have started thinking about their position. Speaking of the WEU council decision and the plans to rearm the Bundeswehr, he stressed that there must be no West German weapons capable of striking the Soviet Union's territory."

SPD organizing secretary Peter Glotz reportedly "came out in favor of ending the deployment of American missiles on FRG territory," and outlined the SPD's position on arms reduction. But the authors comment: "Listening to Glotz and Von Buelow, we could not, of course, forget -- we repeat -- that it was the Social Democrats, when in power, who helped create an 'unhealthy atmosphere' in Europe. However, their present position contains elements of realism and a sober assessment of reality."

The authors now move on to the question of revanchism, on which they interview Heinrich Windelen, minister for inter-German relations. "Windelen noted that under the treaty on the principles of relations between the FRG and the GDR, 'the two states recognized each other as equal and independent.' You would think that this defined the range of each state's sovereign rights, but the FRG does not recognize GDR citizenship.

"'We respect GDR citizenship and their freedom to take a decision,' Windelen says, 'and that means that we do not necessarily make those who consider themselves GDR citizens have a West German passport.' The specific example then cited by Windelen is striking in itself. Living in our country, in the FRG, he went on, are workers at the GDR permanent mission and trade mission staffers -- they 'consider themselves GDR citizens, and nobody is stopping them.'

"Look how far people can go! It only remains to bow deeply to Mr Windelen for the fact that a sovereign state's diplomats are 'not stopped' from considering themselves citizens of that state. And what if this so-called juridical interpretation were to be applied to FRG representatives in other foreign states? How absurd!

"But the whole point is that for the FRG, Windelen stresses, the GDR 'is not abroad.' Trade and economic ties with the GDR are not seen in Bonn as 'foreign economic ties -- this is inter-German trade.'

"Our interlocutor continued in an equally frank style. He expatiated on the need to create some kind of 'peaceful structure' in Europe. Windelen's deputy, state secretary O. Hennig, explained what that means. Speaking in the United States at about the same time, he stated brazenly that the problem lies in the 'existence of a communist system on German soil.'

"'We will oppose any attempts... to consolidate the status quo in Europe,' Hennig -- who, incidentally, is an official representative of the 'East Prussia Landsmannschaft' -- snapped decisively.

"So now we come to the crux of the matter!

"In fact, Windelen himself has said the same thing more than once. There was, for instance, his February 1984 speech at a West German-American seminar organized by the Adenauer Foundation in the United States. He said then that the reason for the present situation in Europe 'lies in the Soviet Union's penetration of central Europe as far as the Elbe, and also in the fact that a socialist system has been established in the East European countries, as well as in the Soviet Union.'

"It is clear what sense Windelen attached, in his talk with us, to the need to follow the 'spirit of self-determination' for GDR citizens. As always, it amounted to a refusal to acknowledge the existing realities in Europe, which are enshrined in international law, and to a desire to revise the results of World War II."

The next interviewee, Hans Klein, chairman of the foreign policy commission of the CDU/CSU Bundestag faction, reportedly "also denied the existence of revanchism," repeating the "well-known arguments" on that score.

The authors then turn to A. Volmer and W. Schoppe, representatives of the Greens Party faction in the Bundestag, who outline the party's stand on unemployment, social problems, and the ecology, describe the Greens Party's "antiwar program," "criticize the American Administration," and "censure the West German Government for failing to oppose aggressive U.S. policy while being the main partner of the United States in NATO."

In their concluding passage, the authors affirm that "militarism and revanchism exist in the FRG, and exist dangerously." "But what we did not discover was a serious attitude toward dialogue, although there is no shortage of such assurances, nor is there any lack of assurances that dialogue continues, that a 'new level of confidence' has supposedly been created, that the East-West 'cooling' did not take place. All this is enshrined in a document called '2 Years of the Kohl Government: The Government's Foreign Policy Achievements.'" However, the authors say, "words must be supplemented by practical actions." They continue: "The deployment of American missiles, the long-term plans for developing the Bundeswehr, the scale of the fall exercises, and the lifting of restrictions on the FRG's production of offensive weapons paint a picture of an alarming intensification of West German militarism.

"The attitude to the GDR and to the political realities established since World War II is revealed by the clearly revanchist trends in West German politics."

It is futile, the authors claim, to deny the existence of revanchism. Nevertheless, they conclude: "As the history of the seventies showed, we and the FRG can have many points of contact in not only the political sphere, but the economic and cultural spheres. Goodwill, a realistic assessment of political and military potential, and sincerity are needed. This last quality is in short supply in Western diplomacy, but it is useful. Apart from words about the desire for peace, what is needed is practical deeds. After all, F.-J. Strauss himself, at the recent CSU congress in Munich, called for less talk and more action. But the whole question is, what action?"

IZVESTIYA VIEWS FRANCO-BRITISH SUMMIT MEETING

PM040941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by IZVESTIYA own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko: "France-Britain: 'Entente' and Disagreement"]

[Text] Paris -- A meeting in the French capital between French President F. Mitterrand and British Prime Minister M. Thatcher, who was accompanied by seven ministers, has ended.

Following the talks, official spokesmen stated that henceforth "entente cordiale" will reign in bilateral relations, but observers note that serious disagreements remain between Paris and London on a whole range of questions. This applies above all to the problem of Spain and Portugal's joining the Common Market.

"Entente cordiale" suffered a considerable blow when more than 3,000 French farmers from 25 departments organized a demonstration in Avignon where the French-British council held a meeting, attended by the two countries' leaders, after the summit had ended. They were protesting against the impending expansion of the EEC and its agricultural policy which is harming the peasants. The demonstration was also attended by French miners declaring their solidarity with the British miners who are still on strike.

Questions of cooperation among West European countries in the military sphere (some programs are being carried out with U.S. involvement) -- the creation of missile launch installations, antitank missiles, helicopter gunships, and military aircraft -- featured strongly at the talks. As far as the joint production of aircraft is concerned, the interests of British and French monopolies conflict, and this portends, as LE MONDE points out, "fierce battles" in the future. The battles are already getting under way.

Summing up the visit, people here stress that London is still urging the "West European orchestra to play the U.S. tune." London's desire to follow Washington's lead was manifested, in particular, in the British threat to pull out of UNESCO unless the British-American demand for its reorganization is met. Paris expressed concern at this step by London, confirmed its adherence to the principles of international cooperation and declared its support for UNESCO.

Officials are describing as a "success" the Paris meeting agreement to set up a working group to consider the question of building a tunnel beneath the English Channel. They optimistically announce that things have got moving, but many people are openly skeptical, pointing out that talks on this subject have already been going on for...centuries. In short, light is not yet visible at the end of the tunnel.

'DISINFORMATION' IN ITALIAN DEFENSE DOCUMENT HIT

PM052105 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[V. Pustov "Military-Political Review": "Hypocrisy in Playing to the Gallery"]

[Text] The Italian Ministry of Defense has prepared a so-called "white paper." Its contents were set forth in the newspaper IL SOLE-24 ORE. The newspaper noted that the "white paper" is called upon to provide genuine guidance on Italy's current military problems; guidance that is accessible not only to specialists but, and this, it turns out, is particularly important, to "the public at large."

The hypocrisy in this playing to the gallery becomes obvious as soon as one familarizes oneself with the first part of the paper. It discusses the evolution of NATO's strategic concepts, which are hypocritically ascribed some kind of defensive goals. This topic is covered in connection with the recent adoption by the bloc's military committee of the "deep strike" strategic concept, which is presented as a strategy that allegedly envisages inflicting only a "counterstrike" against the enemy's second wave over a depth of up to 400 km.

The idle talk about a "counterstrike" is a deception intended for the very same public at large. What could be franker than London's THE TIMES, for instance, which bluntly terms the strategic concept imposed on NATO by Washington a "doctrine for inflicting a preventive strike," put simply, a first, surprise strike.

No less imbued with hypocrisy are other sections of the "white paper," that are aimed at scaring Italians with fabrications about the "threats" allegedly hanging over the country, especially "against a background of the global East-West conflict." The lies about imaginary threats were required in order to justify Italy's breakneck military preparations, the list of which takes up an extremely large part of the paper. These include the replacement in the near future of half of the tank fleet (old M-47 and M-60 tanks) with new second-generation tanks made by the Fiat-Iveco and Oto-Melara firms, the upgrading of artillery with SP-70 self-propelled guns and MLRS multiple rocket launchers, and the adoption of Tow and Milan antitank missiles, the Augusta-129 (the latest assault helicopter), the Tornado fighter-bomber, the latest radar systems, and much more.

The paper's authors raise the problem of implementing capital investment programs covering many years and major purchases of new weapons systems, which will require unprecedented expenditure. The cost runs into tens and evens hundreds of billions of lire. For instance, the price of just one Tornado plane is 33 billion lire, and one missile frigate costs 325 billion.

The paper reports that in the event of a "crisis" in the Mediterranean or in order to "uphold peace" in the Middle East, it is planned to create a contingent of 2,000-3,000 men that would become a "rapid deployment force in the full sense of the word." In actual fact there can be no question of any peacekeeping. The peacemaking words conceal a plan for forming a special military unit which, as was shown by the aggressive actions of not so long ago against Lebanon by U.S. troops with the participation of Italian troops, could be used to help U.S. interventionist forces.

Not for nothing did L'UNITA the Italian Communists' newspaper, warn that it is precisely the Atlantic extremists who are dreaming of creating "rapid deployment forces" in Italy.

Judging by the IL SOLE-24 ORE article, the "white paper's" authors preferred to pass over in silence the entirely real threat to peace posed by the siting in Italy, on the island of Sicily, of U.S. cruise missiles with a range of over 2,500 km. These are means for inflicting a first nuclear strike, as the Egyptian newspaper AL-AHALI stressed, targeted not only on the USSR and its allies but also on the developing states of the Mediterranean and the Near East. Democratic circles in Italy are noting with alarm that the danger of the "winged death" and of the country being turned into a nuclear hostage of the Pentagon is being intensified still further in connection with the expansion of the U.S. nuclear submarine base on the Italian island of Maddalena, situated off Sardinia's northern coast.

The paper that has been prepared by the Italian Defense Ministry is termed "white." The name is probably aimed at giving a semblance of purity to its authors' designs. However, if there is anything white [meaning conspicuous] in the paper it is the thread of blatant disinformation running through it aimed at misleading the poorly informed general public.

COMMENTATOR REBUFFS IRANIAN PAPERS ON ETHIOPIA

NC050948 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Today I want to talk about incidents in Ethiopia, one of the 24 African countries harmed by severe droughts this year. Droughts in Ethiopia were especially severe and of dangerous proportions. As a result, at least 6 million Ethiopians are suffering from famine.

I do not think there is any need to discuss the calamities and disasters that the strong forces of nature create for mankind. The Iranians have tasted the bitterness of all these calamities. Droughts, floods, and earthquakes have created numerous disasters for the Iranian people many times. I want to stress another point and that is that the Ethiopians who carried out an antimonarchical revolution and chose the path of non-capitalist progress are not facing their calamities along and are not helpless in the face of these calamities. The program of operation approved by the Party of the Working Peoples of Ethiopia [COPWE] and the popular regime in connection with the existing difficulties is materializing. A national committee headed by Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam was formed. This committee is conducting operations related to providing relief to drought victims and to overcoming the effects of the drought. Effective steps have been taken to improve the situation of the hunger-stricken people. Needless to say, respectable people throughout the world did not remain indifferent to the calamitous situation that the Ethiopians are now facing. Many countries and organizations are sending assistance to Ethiopia.

In his news conference in Addis Ababa, Mengistu Haile Mariam thanked all the nations that are assisting Ethiopia in these difficult days. In answer to a question by an American correspondent, Mengistu Haile Mariam stated that some of the commitments of capitalist countries have not yet materialized. Meanwhile, about three-fourths of the assistance reaching Ethiopia is distributed within the country by aircraft and helicopters provided by the Soviet Union. The Ethiopian leader said that there is no comparison between the assistance from the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet Union, first and foremost, pursues the principle of proletariat solidarity. Grains, other foodstuff, medicine, blankets, and tents are being delivered by air and sea from the Soviet Union to Ethiopia. These are then distributed to various drought-stricken areas within the country by Soviet trucks.

A member of the COPWE (?urban) committee said at a meeting on the occasion of the arrival of Soviet trucks in Ethiopia that the Soviet Union does not speak much but acts a great deal.

Dear friends, as you can see this is the way Soviet assistance is assessed in Ethiopia itself. It is in relation to these assessments that the calumnies against our country which the imperialist propaganda media and their toadies are trying to use to mislead the world's social circles appear completely meaningless and baseless. I should frankly say that some of the articles and reports published in the Iranian press, and namely a report recently published in the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, in which Soviet assistance to the Ethiopians has been misrepresented, is surprising. Those who prepared this report claim that the Soviet Union left Ethiopia alone in its calamity and that the Western countries are allegedly helping Ethiopia.

I spoke about Soviet assistance to Ethiopia previously. As far as the Western countries are concerned, not only do they not display benevolence toward Ethiopia, but they are the source of this country's calamities.

They closely cooperated with Ethiopia's monarchy which plunged the Ethiopians into poverty, deprivation and backwardness and which prevented the country's economic, social, and cultural progress. In Ethiopia, as in Iran, the era of monarchy was the era of imperialist supremacy and of corruption by a bunch of leaders. It was because of these shortcomings, which Ethiopia inherited from its despotic regime, that it is now facing difficulties in fighting the drought.

Despite this, at present the situation in Ethiopia is completely different from the situation that prevailed 10 years ago following a severe drought. At that time the feudalist leaders of Ethiopia tried to hide the facts from the world's social circles. Some 200,000 people died of hunger then. However, now the Ethiopians, their government and COPWE inform the Ethiopians and the world's social circles openly of the situation that exists. Their first objective is to save the lives of the people and to supply food to the hunger-stricken. This is only the first step. Parallel with their struggles with the drought, the revolutionary leadership and COPWE are formulating basic plans to fight natural disasters -- something which will save the country from the threat of famine once and for all. These plans foresee the reclamation of lands, the expansion of irrigation and forestry, and the introduction of new methods of farming. A lot of work is needed to implement these plans. However, this is a necessary step; there are those on whom the Ethiopians can lean in their fight both against natural disasters and against the social shortcomings inherited from the era of exploitation and of imperialist supremacy.

U.S. CHANNELS AID TO ETHIOPIAN SEPARATISTS

PM052010 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent Yu. Ustimov dispatch: "Aid for Separatists"]

[Text] San Francisco, 3 Dec -- The United States is essentially pursuing a policy of blatant interference in the internal affairs of Ethiopia under the guise of "aiding" the population of certain regions of that African state who are suffering from the many years of drought. It is clear from U.S. press reports that the U.S. Administration is giving extensive aid to arm the separatist gangs that are trying to undermine the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Thus, according to NBC television's information, a secret decision has been taken whereby the White House's "aid" will be granted precisely to those regions of Ethiopia where the separatists are active.

BENIN AMBASSADOR PRAISES TIES ON ANNIVERSARY

LD302146 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 30 Nov 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] The people of Benin mark their national holiday today. Diplomatic relations with our country were established in 1962. Taking part in our program is Timothee Nevo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Benin in the USSR:

[Nevo begins speaking in French with superimposed Russian translation] Dear friends, comrades! Today the People's Republic of Benin is marking the 12th anniversary of its revolution. On that day in 1972 a keynote speech was published in our country, a document which brought qualitative and weighty substance to the overthrow of the former government by the Army. It also signifies other important acts in the modern political history of Benin, namely the adoption on 30 November 1974 of Marxism-Leninism as a philosophical teaching in our revolutionary activity; the change of the country's former name, and the creation on 30 November 1975 of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party.

A serious situation has developed in Africa at the present time, particularly in the economic front. The People's Republic of Benin is striving in every way to solve its own pressing problems. Together with this, our country, within the framework of international and world organizations, is trying to directly and uncompromisingly make its contribution to the cause of eradicating the racialist yoke in the kingdom of apartheid, the Republic of South Africa; to the destruction of economic exploitation, cultural backwardness, and the nuclear threat.

Our country highly evaluates Benin-Soviet cooperation in the training of cadres and the exchange of experience at various levels. Benin also welcomes the efforts being applied by the USSR and other progressive countries to give a new impulse to the expansion of cooperation with developing countries. It greatly hopes that effective steps should continue by both sides in the interests of universal progress, for this is also a method of no small importance for promoting the strengthening of peace on our planet.

Long live Benin-Soviet cooperation! Long live active international cooperation! Thank you for your attention.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ECOLOGY CONFERENCE

PM052020 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return From Nairobi"]

[Text] The USSR parliamentary group delegation that took part in the Interparliamentary Conference on the Environment returned from Nairobi on 2 December. It consisted of V.A. Grebenyuk, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities Commission on Protection of the Environment and National Utilization of Natural Resources, and USSR Supreme Soviet deputies A.G. Babayev, Yu.A. Izrael, and A.S. Isayev.

LUTSENKO DELEGATION CONTINUES SAO TOME VISIT

PM052015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Visit Continues"]

[Text] Sao Tome, 30 Nov -- The delegation of CPSU party officials consisting of S.V. Lutsenko, secretary of the Kharkov Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, (delegation head) and B.V. Yegorov, senior official from the CPSU Central Committee International Department, is continuing its visit to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. The delegation had meetings and conversations at the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe Central Committee, where an extensive exchange of opinions and work experience on various questions, especially questions of party leadership of the economy, took place. The Soviet delegation head described the Soviet people's progress in fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan, the preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, and the USSR's struggle to preserve peace on earth. The Soviet delegation also visited a number of ministries and departments in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

TASS DENIES SOVIET CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN NICARAGUA

LD052107 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports: The United States has again had recourse to slander in a bid to justify its plans of large-scale preparations for chemical and bacteriological warfare. A Pentagon spokesman claimed in a fashion intended to leave no room for doubt that Nicaragua had been receiving chemical weapons supplies for several months now. He did not substantiate the charge in any way except by saying, without adducing any proof, that somebody attending a military parade in Nicaragua had allegedly spotted chemical artillery shells and other equipment there, bear markings in "Russian letters."

The deliberate deception was needed by Washington not only to provide an "excuse" for escalating the undeclared war against that sovereign Central American state. The new variant of the lie about "Soviet chemical weapons" was needed by the White House also to draw world public attention away from facts of U.S. uses of toxins in various parts of the world, including Latin America. It is known, for instance, that American-made chemical munitions are being used against Salvadoran patriots and that poisonous gases were applied during the U.S. barbarous invasion of Grenada.

Already, the United States has 55,000 tons of highly-toxic nerve gases and more than three million shells, bombs and other chemical munitions. Work is under way in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, to build a factory which will annually produce some 70,000 so-called binary munitions.

It is not by chance that the Pentagon has served its latest propaganda dish precisely now that the public has been learning more and more details of gruesome experiments with chemical and bacteriological preparations the U.S. Defense Department has been conducting for many years. Thus, representatives of the well-known research organization Church of Scientology have just distributed declassified Pentagon documents showing that in 1967 and 1965 staff members of the military bacteriological laboratory at Fort Detrick, Maryland, sprayed pathogenic germs in public places, including the Washington National Airport, in order to test their action.

ORTEGA ADDRESSES LAST STATE COUNCIL SESSION

LD051652 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Managua December 5 TASS -- The Sandinist Popular revolution has set off a genuinely democratic process in Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Guiding Council of the Nicaraguan Government, said here. He was speaking here on Tuesday at the closure of the last session of the State Council of Nicaragua. Next January, the functions of Nicaraguan parliament will go over to the National Constituent Assembly elected in the general elections of November 4.

The humiliating situation where reactionary pro-American regimes held sham "elections" in Nicaragua and edited pseudo-constitutions under the watchful eyes of U.S. Marines has been done away with once and for all, Daniel Ortega said. The recent democratic elections in Nicaragua have confirmed the people's commitment to the ideals of the revolution and their determination to prevent a return to the past. The new constitution which is to be worked out by the National Assembly will be a truly popular constitution meeting the interest of the country's sovereignty and national independence.

The fundamental law, the Nicaraguan leader stressed, will formalize the power of the workers, peasants and intellectuals, all working people of Nicaragua, and become a powerful weapon in the struggle with the terrorism of the U.S. Government and its interventionist designs.

RESULTS OF GRENADIAN ELECTIONS NOTED

Herbert Blaize Elected

LD051336 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] An American puppet, Herbert Blaize, has been proclaimed prime minister of Grenada. Immediately after the ceremony he said he would like President Reagan to leave United States' troops on the island. They occupied Grenada a year ago. Blaize became prime minister as a result of the election farce staged by Washington on Monday. His election campaign was financed by the Americans and was handled by experts specially sent for that purpose from the United States.

Blaize Requests U.S. Presence

LD060020 Moscow TASS in English 2238 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Georgetown December 5 TASS -- Washington is in a hurry to "legalise" the puppet government in Grenada. Scarely had the Washington-organized disgraceful farce of the "general elections" ended on the island occupied by the U.S. military when reports on the swearing-in of Prime Minister Herbert Blaize came from St. George's. The placeman of the White House is heading the New National Party (NNP) which gained 14 out of 15 seats in the country's parliament. The Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement has issued a statement exposing the U.S. CIA's machinations aimed at securing the NNP's advent to power.

The new prime minister, in order to give semblance of "legality" to the continuing occupation of the island, immediately asked U.S. President Ronald Reagan to extend the term of the presence of U.S. security forces on Grenada.

Washington December 5 TASS -- The U.S. Administration has fully endorsed the results of the so-called "general elections" on Grenada. At a press conference which was publicised in advance. White House spokesman Larry Speakes read out President Reagan's special statement. In the statement the head of the U.S. Administration hypocritically referred to the elections, which actually passed at U.S. submachine-gun point, as an achievement of historic importance.

At the same time the White House spokesman confirmed that the U.S. military security forces will remain on Grenada as long as necessary.

Troops To Remain

LD052117 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir writes:

The "Grenadian operation" of the Reagan administration that was started with an unprecedented piratic action of the U.S. Armed Forces just over a year ago coutinues developing fully in accordance with Washington's script.

Having crushed by force of arms Grenada's freedom and independence and having actually turned the island into a huge concentration camp for its people, the United States leaders are now trying to "substantiate" politically the perpetuation of the U.S. occupation of that Caribbean country and its turning into a new U.S. military base in the Caribbean spearheaded against countries and peoples of the region and of the entire Western Hemisphere.

There is no need to prove that the so-called "election" in Grenada is a political trick of the Washington administration. It is clear that elections, democracy and legality are out of question conditions of Grenada's foreign occupation when its citizens are threatened with brutal reprisals, even with death, in case of disobedience to the occupiers. However, President of the United States Reagan as soon as the disgraceful farce of elections in Grenada conceived and implemented by the Washington departments was concluded, hastened to present it as an "achievement of historic importance" allegedly promoting "Grenada's return to democracy".

Such statements by the President of the United States can hardly mislead anyone. Their cynicism is all too obvious and Blaize himself, who became Grenada's "premier" as a result of the "election" held on U.S. funds and under the guidance of U.S. occupiers actually revealed at once the aim and meaning of the political show performed on Grenada.

His first action was the message to Reagan in which he asks that the U.S. occupation of the island be prolonged. They in Washington, naturally, expected this. The White House spokesman Larry Speakes at once declared that the U.S. will be closely cooperating with the new Grenadian Government and that its placeman can rely on the support of the U.S. military. Speakes made it plain that the U.S. forces in Grenada described as "security forces" will remain on the island indefinitely. It should be noted that last year the Washington leaders including the President made the assurances that the U.S. forces will soon be withdrawn from the island. And now, according to the White House there exists no schedule for their withdrawal.

No political tracks, no propaganda ruses can help Washington convince the world that its brigandage in Grenada is "over" and that the occupation of the island and its actual turning into a U.S. protectorate is the "will" of the Grenadian people.

CASTRO ADDRESSES NATIONAL FORUM ON ENERGY

LD051546 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Havana December 5 TASS -- First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro, speaking at the closing meeting of the first national forum on questions of energetics, pointed to the great importance that the development of all-round relations with countries of the socialist community has for Cuba.

As a result of oil deliveries by the USSR, Cuba has become the only developing state that was unaffected by the energy crisis in the years that were most tragic in this respect for developing countries, Fidel Castro said. At the same time, each of us must give thought already now as to how the energy programme will be implemented in Cuba in future. The closest attention must be given to the development of atomic power engineering.

Cuba's first atomic power station is now under construction in Cienfuegos. Plans to build atomic power stations in the east of Cuba are being drawn up. It will later be necessary to build another atomic power station in the western part of the island.

All states are experiencing difficulties now, but our ties with countries of the socialist community open up new prospects to us, Fidel Castro said. We are lucky to develop our revolution in such an epoch and in such conditions when we can rely on broad international cooperation. The existence of the socialist community, its support for Cuba and cooperation in every sphere are of decisive significance for us.

Dwelling on the measures taken for the consolidation of the country's defense potential and on the considerable successes achieved in this sphere, the Cuban leader said that Cuba is an impregnable citadel now. Since we are confident that we can make our country invincible, since we are earning by our efforts the right to peace, we must give thought with all seriousness and responsibility as to how our future in the sphere of energetics, natural resources and economy should be planned at this trying moment, Fidel Castro said.

REAGAN, VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT DISCUSS C. AMERICA

LD052201 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 5 TASS -- Talks have been held in the White House between President Ronald Reagan of the United States and the President of Venezuela Jaime Lusinchi, who is on a state visit in the United States.

According to informed observers the talks, at which problems of Central America were studied, revealed a number of differences. Thus, already at the welcoming ceremony in front of the White House the speeches of the two presidents differed sharply by their tone. While the head of the administration tried to justify U.S. interference in the affairs of Central America his guest, on the contrary, expressed the firm conviction that the crisis in the region should be settled without outside interference. The president of Venezuela, as it was noted by THE NEW YORK TIMES, tried to dissociate himself from Washington's stand in respect of Central America.

During the talks, according to observers, President Lusinchi directly told Reagan that Central America's complex problems cannot be solved by armed force. The differences in the opinions of the sides surfaced also during the discussion of the "Peace Act" drawn up by the "Contadora Group", of which Venezuela is a member. This document on settling the situation in Central America does not suit the United States because it creates obstacles to its efforts to whip up military tension in the region. The United States is pressing for a cardinal revision of the "act of peace" so that it would accord with its views of "resolving" the crisis in Central America.

BRUTENTS, CPSU DELEGATION END VISIT TO PANAMA

LD051239 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0935 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Panama, 5 Dec (TASS) -- The CPSU delegation led by Karen Brutents, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, has ended its visit to Panama. The delegation was invited by the Central Committee of the People's Party of Panama [PPP]. The delegation was seen off at the capital's airport by Ruben Dario Sousa, general secretary of the PPP Central Committee, and other members of the party's leadership.

VELIKHOV SPEECH ON HIGH-TECHNOLOGY PLANS

PM051614 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Speech delivered by Deputy Ye.P. Velikhov of Moscow Selskiy Electoral Okrug, RSFSR, (vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences) at 28 November morning session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Energy Commission, I would like to report that when discussing the draft plan, the commission proceeded on the basis of the propositions in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the 15 November 1984 Politburo session to the effect that, nowadays, it is economy that is becoming the most important source of production growth and that in 1985 almost 60 percent of the national economy's additional need for fuel and energy resources and rolled ferrous metal must be ensured through savings. The commission noted the great organizational work conducted by the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gosstroy, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and other ministries and departments in shaping the state program for saving fuel and energy resources.

At the same time the commission noted that many specific economy measures such as cement production by the dry process, the introduction of a number of progressive technological processes into ferrous metallurgy, and the growth in the intensive refining of oil are being impermissibly delayed. The creative persistent quest for energy-saving solutions is being organized on an inadequate scale and a number of ministries treat this as if it were a secondary matter.

microelectronics is one of the most far-reaching and revolutionary achievements of science and technology. Today its level is such that a 10-centimeter silicon wafer can contain tens of millions of electronic devices. It would take a man almost a month to read the information etched into it but a machine can do this in a millionth of a second. The operating time for particularly fast devices is a billionth of a second, and that is not the limit. Physicists in Moscow and Novosibirsk are using the radiation of electrons in an accelerator to increase the number of devices on the same wafer a hundredfold. Physicists in Leningrad and Lithuania are developing devices which will operate 100 times faster.

As a result, progress unmatched by any other sector can be observed in the electronics and computer industries. The number of operations and memory capacity per ruble of expenditure are doubling roughly every 2 years. This has been the case over the last 30 years, and science suggests that this pace will continue to be maintained for at least the same number of years to come.

As a result, a real opportunity is emerging in the foreseeable future to supply all society with a powerful mass means of stepping up intellectual activity. This may have even greater consequences than the industrial revolution, which, at that time, increased manyfold the strength of man's muscles through the use of machines. These means are particularly important for the development of social society, which combines centralized planning with growth in the independence of enterprises and all labor collectives, since in the complex modern economy the adoption of effective decisions requires consideration of many interconnected factors, not to mention the importance of computer technology for the automation of planning, design, and production itself. It is necessary at the same time to prepare society for the mass use of computers -- from schools and VUZes to retraining in the work place. The entire process must be implemented within the framework of an integrated state program for the development and utilization of the information industry -- electronics and computer equipment.

On government instructions, such a program has been prepared by the USSR Gosplan, the State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and ministries and departments. Along with the other very important programs, it must be the linchpin of the USSR's national economic development in the next 5-year plan.

The implementation of this program will promote the further intensification of production, the release of manpower reserves, which will be used where they are in short supply, and an increase in the overall efficiency of our entire national economy.

The USSR Academy of Sciences, where a new department -- the Department of Computer Science, Computer Technology, and Automation -- has been organized, has been entrusted with conducting and coordinating fundamental and applied research on this program. Republic academies and higher education institutes are actively participating in the work. It is being conducted in close cooperation with the electronics and radio industries, the communications equipment industry, the instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems industry, and the electrical equipment industry, according to joint plans based on the creation of interdepartmental associations and joint laboratories including laboratories actually in the production unit.

In order to resolve the comprehensive national economic programs, the Academy of Sciences is developing in every possible way coordinated work by the representatives of different scientific disciplines. An example is the work of the Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on Problems of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad, which united geologists, power engineers, chemists, foresters, and scientists of many other specialities from both academic and sectorial institutes. Under its aegis the scientific foundations of the comprehensive program for the economic opening up of the railroad zone have been worked out, which is particularly important now that the entire length of the railroad has been opened to through traffic and the task of developing production forces in this very rich area has become the main one.

Soviet scientists will do everything to ensure that their contribution to strengthening our motherland's might and prosperity and strengthening international cooperation and world peace increases. (applause)

BAGIROV SPEECH ON AZERBAIJAN'S CONTINUING TASKS

PM041629 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Speech by Deputy K.M. Bagirov (first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, Baku Electoral Okrug named for the 26 Baku commissars, at the 27 November afternoon session of the Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the Central Committee Politburo session which examined the draft USSR state plan and state budget for 1985 convincingly demonstrated the consistency and depth with which the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo are resolving the large-scale tasks of economic and social development.

The main thing, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko said, is to "...raise the people's prosperity to a qualitatively new level and significantly increase our people's material and spiritual living standard by relying on the increasingly weighty results of Soviet people's labor."

The draft state plan for economic and social development and the Soviet Union's State Budget for the final year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, which are being discussed by the Supreme Soviet, have been drawn up on the basis of this lofty party goal. They accord with the directives of the 26th congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and with Comrade K.U. Chernenko's program speeches, and they embody everything new and positive which has become part of the party's life in recent years. We support the proposals to approve the draft plan and the budget which have been presented.

Comrade Deputies! This year the Azerbaijan SSR economy, like that of the entire Soviet Union, has taken a marked step forward. The republic's industry fulfilled the plan for the first 11 months for the production and sale of many of the most important types of articles ahead of schedule, before the opening session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Agricultural workers, overcoming the great difficulties caused by the unfavorable weather, have garnered a large harvest and fulfilled with honor the plans and socialist pledges for sales of all farming products. Production and purchases of livestock products are increasing. Considerably more livestock, poultry, milk, and eggs have been sold to the state than last year and the feed base has become more reliable. Measures are being taken to winter the stock sucessfully.

The republic is ensuring the planned commissioning of housing and schools. The efficiency of social production has increased. The pledges for above-plan labor productivity increases and additional reductions in output prime cost are being fulfilled. The targets for the production of high-quality articles and consumer goods are being overfulfilled. The attitude to the utilization of material resources has become more proprietorial. The economic experiment conducted at enterprises of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry is proving fully justified. Thorough preparations are under way to apply it to the republic's food industry and the "Soyuzneftemash" association. Everything that has been implemented has made it possible to achieve a national income growth of 23 percent over the first 4 years of the 5-year plan, which is more than stipulated by the plan.

Comrades! Following the Leninist tradition, we assess critically what has been achieved, we are by no means complacent or smug, and we can see shortcomings, bottlenecks, and failures. We see our task as continuing to strengthen discipline in all sectors of economic building and waging an uncompromising campaign against exaggerated reporting, window-dressing, misappropriation of socialist property, and all negative phenomena. Azerbaijan's party organization will continue to focus its attention on the entire range of ideological problems put forward by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and improve working people's labor, moral, political, and international education in every possible way.

In adopting the plans for 1985 we are embarking on the final stage of the 11th 5-Year Plan at a time of direct preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has called on Communists and all working people to be actively involved in socialist competition and to greet the Leninist party's congress with high achievements in labor. On the basis of the results achieved in the past 4 years, we have every justification in stating that Azerbaijan's working people will fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan for industrial and agricultural production ahead of schedule, by 7 November 1985.

In conclusion, allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko that Azerbaijan's working people will see the 1985 plan as a program of combat action and will put all their strength, knowledge, and experience into marking the 27th congress of our beloved Communist Party with new successes.

CHERNENKO PRESENTS AWARDS TO DOLGIKH, OTHERS

LD061216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today in the Kremlin presented awards of the motherland to Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Bogolyubov, head of a CPSU Central Committee department; Comrade Smirtyukov, administrator of the Administration of Affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Present in the hall were Comrades Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Chebrikov, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov.

Comrade Chernenko gave a speech at the presentation of the awards. He said:

Dear comrades! I have today been given the honor of carrying out an honored and pleasant mission -- to present lofty awards of the motherland to prominent party and state workers. They have been given these awards for their great services to the Communist Party and to the Soviet state. First, on behalf of our party's Politburo and of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I would like to congratulate them heartily on these awards.

They have progressed along different paths in life, and their fates have formed in different ways. But in the work of each of these, our comrades, there is that thing in common which unifies and makes a coherent monolith of the great army of Communists. This is selfless labor and fidelity to Marxism-Leninism, service to the party, to the cause of the party, and to the interests of the Soviet people.

Comrade Dolgikh, Vladimir Ivanovich, is well known in our party and country as one of the energetic participants and organizers of great innovations and glorious deeds of the workers in heavy industry, the foundation of the Soviet state's economic might. Comrade Zimyanin, Mikhail Vasilyevich, who puts much strength and energy into the important matter of ideological work, is also well known. Klavdiy Mikhaylovich Bogolyubov is one of the most experienced workers of the party Central Committee's apparatus. Mikhail Sergeyevich Smirtyukov has worked fruitfully for many years in the USSR Council of Ministers' apparatus.

It is a great honor to work in the leading organs and in the central apparatus. What is required there is profound knowledge, organizational abilities and, of course, generosity of oneself. Lenin stressed many times that work in the party and state apparatus must be distinguished by competence and flexibility, clearness and good coordination. We are rightly proud that such an apparatus has been formed by us, that it does good service for the resolution of all the tasks facing the party and the country. There is also merit in this for each of the comrades who have received awards.

It has become traditional for us Communists, when receiving an award, that we see not only the good that has been done, but also that which still remains to be done. And the Soviet people still have many such things to come. We have to do everything possible in order to attain the high aims planned for the final year of the 5-year plan. I am confident that you, too, will make a worthy contribution to this common cause. May I congratulate you once again, dear comrades, and wish you success in labor, good health, and happiness.

Comrade Chernenko presented to Comrade Dolgikh the Order of Lenin and the Second Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal; to Comrade Zimyanin, the Order of Lenin; to Comrade Bogolyubov, the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal; to Comrade Smirtyukov, the Order of Lenin.

In their speeches, those who received awards expressed to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, cordial gratitude for the high evaluation of their labor. They gave the assurance that they will continue to devote all their strength, knowledge, and experience to the cause of the party of Lenin, to the building of a communist society in our country. The speeches were heard with great attention and were met with applause.

The members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Kruchina, administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee; Lupyanov, first deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee; warmly congratulated those who received the awards and wished them further fruitful activity in the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU, in the name of the preservation of peace on earth.

PRAVDA CARRIES DECREE, MESSAGE ON DOLGIKH AWARD

PM051223 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 5 December in its First Edition carries on page 1 the text of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree "On the Award of the Order of Lenin and a Second 'Hammer and Sickle" Gold Medal to Hero of Socialist Labor Comrade V.I. Dolgikh," datelined Moscow, the Kremlin, 4 December 1984, and signed by K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presididum. It reads as follows:

"For his great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with his 60th birthday Hero of Socialist Labor Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is awarded the Order of Lenin and a second 'Hammer and Sickle' Gold Medal."

The decree is accompanied by a portrait photograph of Dolgikh and the text of the following greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers "To Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh":

"The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly congratulate you on your 60th birthday.

"We wish you, Vladimir Ivanovich, long years of life, good health, and further fruitful activity for the good of our party and the Soviet people and in the name of the triumph of communism."

BULGARIA, MONGOLIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AWARD DOLGIKH

LD060815 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] By decree of the State Council of Bulgaria, Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has been awarded the Order of Georgi Dimitrov for his contribution to the deepening of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the CPSU, all-around rapprochement between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, and on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

Comrade Dolgikh has also been awarded the Mongolian Order of Sukhe-Bator as well as the Czechoslovak Order of the Victorious February for strengthening freindship and contributing to the development of all-around cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the CPSU and the CSSR and USSR.

GRISHIN ATTENDS KUTAKHOV LYING-IN-STATE

LD051606 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow bids farewell to Pavel Stepanovich Kutakhov. The Red Banner Hall of the Central House of the Soviet Army is decorated for mourning. Thousands of working people from Moscow, soldiers of the capital's garrison, personalities from science and culture, and representatives of the public have come to bid farewell to prominent Soviet military leader Chief Marshal of Aviation Pavel Stepanovich Kutakhov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, commander in chief of the Air Force, deputy defense minister of the USSR and twice Hero of the Soviet Union. The coffin containing the body of the deceased is mounted on a pedestal. At its foot lies a wreath from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Members of the commission for organizing the funeral take up the mourning watch first at the coffin, and they are replaced by marshals, generals, admirals, representatives of party and administrative organizations, and working people of the capital. At 1200, Comrades Grishin, Romanov, Zimyanin, and Kapitonov stand in the honor guard. Deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, responsible CPSU Central Committee workers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and military leaders also form the honor guard at the coffin.

RSFSR MINISTERS DISCUSS TRANSPORT FAILINGS

PM052120 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium discussed at its latest session the question of serious shortcomings in the work of the Ministry of Motor Transport. It was noted that the republic's national economic complex is experiencing a growing need for road freight operations. The sector's material base has been consolidated over the last few years in line with this need: The vehicle pool has been substantially renewed and vehicles' carrying capacity has increased. Nevertheless, the efficiency of the utilization of general purpose motor transport has fallen, resulting in the nonfulfillment of the sector's plan targets and socialist pledges.

An analysis has shown that labor productivity at enterprises under the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport is not only failing to grow, but has actually fallen. This year each driver has worked an average of 25 hours less. The utilization of drivers' labor is only 60-70 percent of capacity. Thousands of trucks in working order are idle. Such a state of affairs can hardly be explained just through difficulties in material and technical supplies or inadequacies in the system of indicators, as ministry leaders usually plead. The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has drawn attention to the fact that the elimination of shortcomings and the fundamental improvement of transport enterprises' activity require primarily an in-depth analysis of the state of affairs within the sector. In this connection, instructions have been given to elaborate a long-term action program.

The republic government has ordered the leaders of the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport to raise the standard of economic work at enterprises under their jurisdiction and in the ministry's organizations and central apparatus, make each worker in the sector aware of the importance of the set task, broadly utilize and propagandize the experience of leading collectives, and improve drivers' everyday life and housing conditions.

The second item on the agenda covered the development of agriculture in Leningrad Oblast. The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium noted that the resolutions adopted earlier on this question have been implemented. The necessary resources, equipment, and fertilizers have been allocated, and the results have not been slow in coming. The oblast's farms are basically coping with the crop growing and stock raising production plans. At the same time, analysis shows that much of the oblast's potential is still unutilized. The Leningrad Oblispolkom has been asked to aim for greater returns from invested funds.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET DISCUSSES FUEL, ENERGY

LD051536 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 5 TASS -- Further consolidation of the fuel-energy complex of the Russian Federation is linked with the atomic power engineering which will be developing in 1985 at a priority rate. This was stated from the rostrum of the session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, which opened in the Kremlin today. At the session it was noted that 1 million kilowatt generating units at the Kursk, Balakovo and Smolensk atomic electric power stations would be put into operation and the total generation of electric energy in the Soviet Union's biggest republic will be 960,000 million kilowatt hours.

Analysing prospects of fuel resources of the republic, at the session it was emphasized that oil extration in the Russian Federation, including gas condensate is planned at 575,500,000 tons, which exceeds by 5 million tons assignments of the five year plan. It was stated that the West Siberian territorial-production complex would be, as before, the main fuel and energy centre of the USSR. Next year it will account for two thirds of the USSR's oil extraction and more than half of the gas output.

In 1985, it was noted in speeches of deputies, it is planned to increase gas production by 9.7 percent and to bring it to 450,000 million cubic metres. This exceeds assignments of the five year plan. 7,400 kilometres of trunk gas pipelines are to be put into exploitation and the construction of the gas pipeline Urengoy-Centre 2 is to be completed for its transportation. The plan of economic development of the Russian Federation envisages coal production to exceed 397 million tons -- a rise of 9.5 million tons over 1984. It was specially noted at the session that in 1985 the additional requirement of the national economy in fuel and energy resources should be ensured by 60 percent through their economy. Therefore, fulfillment of planned assignments calls for strict compliance with the set norms.

SHCHERBITSKIY AT UKSSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM

AU060921 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0330 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Excerpt] A routine session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in Kiev on 5 December.

The Presidium discussed problems concerning the holding of the 10th session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation.

The session was addressed by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

A report on the work performed by the Ukrainian People's Control Committee was discussed. The speakers at the session were: Sologub, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Trade Union Council chairman; Khomenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary; (Idiomenko), Korniyenko, and (Pugrikov), Presidium members.

PRAVDA REPORTS TAJIK CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM051551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 84 First Edition p 2

[Correspondent O. Latifi report under the rubric "From the Party Committee Plenums" and the general heading "In Light of New Tasks": "Tajikistan"]

[Text] Dushanbe -- These days, Tajikistan's Communists and all its working people are attentively studying the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum decisions and Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the recent CPSU Central Committee Politburo session. In light of these policy documents, they are summing up and analyzing the results and planning the guidelines for the future. The results are gratifying. The republic recently completed the raw cotton procurement plan. The value of agricultural production has increased by R45.5 million in the past 2 years, but many unused reserves still exist. How can they be brought into operation? This formed the basis of the discussion at the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee plenum which discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the tasks facing the republic's Communists as a result of its decisions.

Keynote speaker R. Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, and other speakers said that land reclamation construction is in progress virtually throughout the republic. It is a crucial area in the implementation of the Food Program. In the past 18 years the area of irrigated land has increased by over 46 percent. During those years arable production increased by 70 percent and stockraising production more than doubled.

Intensification under the republic's conditions, it was stressed from the plenum rostrum, means primarily making efficient use of every irrigated hectare and every kilogram of mineral fertilizers. The Moskova Kolkhoz in Kanibadamskiy Rayon, for example, averages 35-40 quintals of raw cotton per hectare from stony soil. The interfarm cattle-raising and fattening enterprise named for Frunze in Gissarskiy Rayon achieves 14-15 metric tons of feed units per hectare. The land there is used all year round. However, the republic's overall yield from the feed-producing lands is not high -- just 5 metric tons of feed units per hectare. This is considerably less than could be obtained.

The plenum participants drew attention to the need to improve the sown areas. But the leaching of salinated soils is proceeding slowly. Pastureland, which occupies 3.2 million hectares, or 80 percent of the farmland, must be treated seriously. Scientific research has shown that in the past 15 years productivity there has fallen by 33-50 percent, which has contirbuted considerably to reducing the number of sheep in the republic.

The irrigation of new plowland and the improvement of old land is the only way to develop agriculture further in Tajikistan. This was how the plenum saw the question. Work is now being done to open up the Dangara steppes and to build the Nizhne-Kafirniganskoye reservoir, and there is much to be done in the farm group of rayons and the Kizilinskiy region. It is important, the plenum pointed out, to ensure that the capital investment structure is not disrupted. It is still the case that proportions between spending on water resources construction and sovkhoz construction are not being observed. Resources allocated for housing are systematically being underassimilated, and there are many complaints about the quality of irrigation work. The guarantee of success in implementing the planned tasks consists in ensuring that better use is made of scientific recommendations and advanced experience.

A detailed resolution was adopted on the question under discussion.

ACADEMICIAN ON GENERATING IDEALISM IN YOUNG

PM031303 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 24 November in its First Edition carries on page 1 under the rubric "Sociologist's Opinion" an article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences V. Lisovskiy entitled "Young Ideal." The author writes about problems in finding ideals which appeal to the young, noting that too much emphasis is placed on heroic examples from the past, although examples worth emulating exist in real life even if "negative phenomena and their bearers still hamper the shaping of communist ideals. But does that mean that we, the educators, should lay down our arms and wait patiently until such phenomena are finally eradicated?" -- the author asks, and concludes that there is only one answer to this question. He also deplores the fact that among some young people the strange attitude of putting off important decisions to "tomorrow" still persists, and writes: "However, socialist society is not indifferent to when a young person 'experiences the desire' to define his or her ideals. It is the duty of their elders to help them in this, and help them from the earliest childhood."

CORRECTION TO CONTENTS OF KOMMUNIST NO 17

The following three paragraphs should be added to the end of the item headlined "PRAVDA Notes Contents of KOMMUNIST No 17," published in the 30 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 7:

Last paragraph, last line reads: ...in the journal.

Under the rubric "Science and Culture," there is an article by A. Melentyev entitled "Topical Aspects of the Marxist Concept of Abstract Labor," and an editorial article -- "Mind and Heart With the Party, People, and Country."

The section "Ardent Fighters for Communism" publishes an article by A. Senatorov, "Pioneer of the Japanese Communist Movement," and E. Thaelmann's answer to letters from a comrade on imprisonment.

The journal also prints an unpublished letter by Niels Bohr and V. Nekrasov's article "'War Alarm' in Central America," as well as critical, bibliographical, and other materials.

PRODUCTIVITY, ECONOMIC GROWTH RATES EXAMINED

LD031957 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast; talk by L.A. Voznesenskiy]

[Text] Hello, comrades. Engaged as we are with our daily affairs, our everyday duties at work, we do not, of course, always realize that we are direct participants in the performance of a major economic and political task -- namely, all-around raising of the effectiveness of production and its intensification. Incidentally, the materials of the 26th party congress noted that our national economy's current transition onto the rails of intensive development can correctly be ranked in its historic scale, significance, and consequences alongside such profound transformation as the socialist industrialization that radically changed the country's situation. Whether we technically perfect and continually rationalize production, whether we raise labor productivity and reduce production costs equally, whether we produce not just the set quantity of output but also guarantee its high quality, depends on what role each worker and collective plays in this process. These are not all the components of production effectiveness, but they are perhaps the main ones permitting front-ranking workers and collectives to increase the effectiveness of the entire national economy.

Materials of the USSR Supreme Soviet session show that we have managed to make strides, and by the end of the 5-year plan, even more tangible strides have to be made, in this general direction of economic development for the foreseeable future.

Let us examine the growth of labor productivity, a major factor for raising production effectiveness. The growth in industry amounted to 3.6 percent last year. It will amount to more than 4 percent this year, and according to next year's scenario will grow by another 3.7 percent. Another index of growing effectiveness is the growth of labor productivity last year, which accounted for 88 percent of the growth of industrial output. This year it will for the first time account for 93 percent and next year is expected to account for 95 percent of the increase in industrial output. Scientific-technical progress rates have risen lately; material inputs of the social product and energy and metal inputs of the national income have been reduced. One cannot say what we have achieved is totally satisfactory; however, it was the positive processes within the economy, the growth of its effectiveness, that made it possible to raise per capita incomes last year by 2 percent, by 3.3 percent this year, and to plan for another 3.3 percent increase next year.

Now on the eve of the completion of the 4th year of the current 5-year plan, one increasingly frequently hears the phrase "ahead of schedule." This notable contribution by production front-rankers and brigade, workshop, and enterprise collectives to fulfillment and overfulfillment of annual and 5-year plan targets in keeping with schedules and output volumes is primarily built on skillful use of precisely the intensive, qualitative factors of growth. Like any general, long-term, strategic target, production intensification is practicably implemented through the performance of more private, current, tactical targets. From this point of view, it is now literally the time for all of us, in any production sector, to ask ourselves: What have I contributed to the growth of its effectiveness? What have we, the collective, done to produce more and faster, better and cheaper?

PACIFIC AREA AGAIN OPEN FOR NAVIGATION, FLIGHTS

LD061022 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1005 GMT 6 Dec 84

["TASS Report" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Dec (TASS) -- In connection with the completion of the intended launchings of carrier rockets, TASS is authorized to state that the area of the Pacific Ocean bounded by a circle with a radius of 65 nautical miles and with a center at the coordinates 15 degrees 12 minutes north, and 176 degrees 52 minutes east, which was declared on 3 December 1984, is free for navigation and aircraft flights from 7 December 1984.

GREAT STRIDES IN COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY REPORTED

LD052057 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] The Soviet Union has started making computers that perform 200 million operations a second. The information they receive is processed according to a basically new, more effective system. There are no computers of this class in the West yet. For example, the American (?Cyber 73) spends up to 2 hours on complicated geological calculations, while the Soviet machine does the same in 10 minutes. The new computer was quickly developed after the American Administration introduced restrictions on the sale of computers to the Soviet Union.